THE

Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.] HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1901. No. 18.

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BIRTHS.

On the 21st September, at the London Mission, Hankow, the wife of the Rev. C. G. SPARHAM, of a son.

On the 20th October, at No. 10, Seymour Terrace, the wife of CHAS. H. LAMMERT, of a son.

On the 21st October, at the Homestead, Peak, the wife of E. H. SHARP, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th September, by licence, at St. John's Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. Edward Ram and the Rev. Ralph Ram, EDWARD ALBERT RAM, of Hongkong, son of JAMES RAM, of Upper Norwood, to MABEL ZOE, daughter of FREDERICK TOPHAM, of South Norwood Park.

On the 12th October, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, by Pelham L. Warren, Esq., C.M.G., and afterwards at St. Joseph's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Kenelly, CHARLES JACKSON, second son of AUGUSTUS WHITE, of Shanghai, to KATHARINE FRANCES, daughter of the late ALEXANDER NAIRNE BROWN.

On the 16th October, at the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, by the Rev. W. Murray, DAVID WOOD, Hongkong Civil Service, to SOPHIA MILNE, daughter of WILLIAM BOULTON, C.E., Burgh Surveyor (Retired), Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

On the 20th October, at Hankow, GEORGE EDWARD JAMES GARDINER, aged 40 years, eldest son of Col. T. G. GARDINER, late of 3rd Buffs. Regiment.

On the 24th October, at the Government Civil Hospital, after a few days' illness, EDWARD ROBINSON, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law, aged 45 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD C.L.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 20th September arrived, per M. M. steamer *Annam*, on the 21st October (31 days); the American mail of the 27th September arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *Nippon Maru*, on the 25th October (28 days); and the English mail of the 27th September arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, on the 25th October (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

On the 11th October three leaders of the Quelpart riots were sentenced to be hanged.

News received *via* St. Petersburg says that Japan has granted Corea a loan of $75,000,000 at 10 per cent. interest.

Marquis Ito lunched with President Roosevelt on the 21st inst. Interviewed by a Press representative he said that Japan was anxious to forward the Pacific Cable scheme.

It is alleged that an intimation has been received from Japan that she will withdraw her mail steamer service with Australia if the Post Office and Immigration Bills be enacted.

A highly important telegram, dated Shanghai, the 24th inst., will be found on p. 342, indicating a new pro-Russian intrigue of a most dangerous kind. The wishes of the loyal Viceroys are to be entirely defied—by the help of Yung Lu.

According to our London correspondent, German officials profess ignorance of the story that the head of Baron von Ketteler's murderer has been taken to Germany. This is the first which has been heard of the story out here.

The *Echo de Paris* states that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has contradicted the rumour of a conflict between MM. Delcassé and Doumer over the Yunnan Railway Mission. Indo-Chinese papers are unconvinced by this contradiction.

It is officially announced, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that thirteen large native custom stations will be handed over to the staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs on the 1st of November, in accordance with the terms of the Peace Protocol.

So unsatisfactory is the state of Mr. Hugh Clifford's health that he will be compelled to return to Europe. Mr. Clifford had already made a very favourable impression in Selangor, and his relinquishment of the office of Resident is universally regretted. It is said that the Hon. E. M. Merewether will succeed him.

The *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent sends a summary of a new Russo-Chinese convention whereby Russia virtually restores to China the territory which she occupies, an instalment now, and the whole within two years' time. Russia is to guard the Manchurian railway and to drill the Manchu troops. A secret agreement is suspected behind this convention.

According to the *Journal des Débats*, M. Fernand Faure, who is leaving the Direction of the Registration Bureau, may possibly succeed M. Doumer as Governor-General of French Indo-China. This is contradicted.

The United States Minister in Siam has been informed through Prince Devawongse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that King Chulalongkorn of Siam would like to pay a visit to America in the near future. His Majesty has it in mind to visit Japan next year, and would be pleased to avail himself of the same opportunity to visit the United States also.

Le Courrier d'Haiphong comments very unfavourably on the acquisition by the French Government of the Boa Vista Hotel at Macao (the first intimation of which, by the way, it erroneously attributes to the *N.-C. Daily News*, whereas it was in these columns that the news was first published), and asks what is the new sanatorium for, who are the Europeans to be sent thither, and will Indo-China once more be paying for the luxury?

A Tokyo despatch of October 13th says:—It is reported that Russia is moving to obtain a concession at Shanghai in order to facilitate trade with Tailenwan and Russia. The locality claimed by Russia is reported to be near the French concession and a part of Pootung on the opposite side of the river. Russia's attitude in regard to returning Newchwang to China is said to be related to this movement for a concession in Shanghai.

Telegrams received in Shanghai from Shensi report that the Imperial Court arrived at T'ung-kuan, a barrier city on the Shensi-Honan borders, on the 12th inst., where a stop was made for about three days owing to rainy weather and the state of the roads leading into Honan province. Sung Shou, Governor of Honan, met the Court at T'ung-kuan on their arrival there and escorted their Majesties over the border into his jurisdiction on the morning of the 15th instant, the Court staying overnight at the market town of Shoutichên, the first stage of the journey into Honan.

The new Japanese Admiralty port was formally opened at Maizuru on the 1st inst., and Japan has now four Admiralty ports having a complete equipage. A fifth Admiralty port will be opened in Japan as soon as possible, but the proposed site has not yet been made public. It is, however, believed that the next port will be constructed either at Ohminato on the gulf of Aomori, or at Muroran on the Vulcano bay in Hokkaido. The Japanese naval authorities will then centre their attention on completing the defences on the coasts of Formosa.

The *N.-C. D. N.* Weihaiwei correspondent writes:—In view of the rumour, so widely circulated, that Germany is about to acquire this port, the following letter a reply to enquiries by one who was about to leave England to take up fresh professional work in the new Colony—is of some general interest:—

Downing Street, 15th August.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 13th instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that the rumour that Weihaiwei is about to be handed over to Germany is without foundation.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

C. P. LUCAS.

MORE RUSSIAN RENUNCIATION STORIES.

(*Daily Press*, 22nd October,)

It may be taken that the announcement that Russia is preparing next year to spend over five million roubles on the defence-works of Port Arthur and Vladivostock will dispose of the story circulated last July that Russia was about to restore Port Arthur and Talienwan to China. We took leave at the time to disbelieve the tale. It was not in accordance with Russian ways to recede from territory once seized. What was the object of the inventors of the report in spreading it remains a mystery, to which we cannot attempt to [illegible] a solution. The origin seems fairly clearly to have been in journalistic imagination. The latest news from Port Arthur, brought by our Vladivostock correspondent's letter of the 8th inst., indicates great improvements about to be carried out at that port, the harbour being prepared for the reception of the largest warships and other alterations being made with a view both to military and to commercial facilities. Such activity is natural, and, were it coupled with any assurance (other than verbal) that Russia is not once more putting pressure on China for the practical cession of Manchuria and that she is not still intriguing in Corea, would be hailed with satisfaction. Coupled, however, with a permanent grip on Manchuria, with the resulting repression of non-Russian trade, such an enterprise assumes a very different aspect. Indications from commercial sources in the North are to the effect that trade is recovering from the heavy blows struck at it by the recent troubles. Brigandage seems, unfortunately, to flourish—the Russians have not succeeded in keeping this down—but confidence is increasing. Still it cannot be expected that commercial men will make any efforts for expanding the trade of northernmost China if there is a likelihood of Russia being permitted virtually to annex the whole province and drive all competitors away. The Governments remain silent as to Manchuria's future, apart from a few vague remarks from which nothing can be drawn. In England the China League has, as we know, determined not to let the Manchurian question drop out of sight, but the effect of its exertions on Lord SALISBURY's Government is not visible as yet. In Japan the feeling, as may be imagined, is strong, but the expression of it seems confined to the vernacular Press. As the matter is not one of the least important branches of the China question, it is to be hoped that before long we shall hear some official statement about it. But hopes in anything connected with China must be long-lived.

(*Daily Press*, 24th October.)

Yet another story of what Russia intends to do in North China has reached us, in the telegram from London which we publish in this morning's issue. It comes by way of Shanghai—a fact which does not tend to make it convincing—and it may be remarked that it is curious that no one but the *Standard's* correspondent has got hold of the terms of the new convention, not even Dr. MORRISON of the *Times*, who has always been to the fore with reliable news from the North. It would clearly be unwise to speculate on the probable authenticity of the story. At the same time, there is nothing intrinsically improbable about the reported terms of the convention. On the contrary, taken in conjunction with the alleged existence of a secret agreement in addition, they are much what might be expected. We quoted yesterday two Japanese telegrams, one of which stated that the London *Times* had expressed its belief that the situation in Manchuria had improved and that Russia intended to restore the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan railway and the port of Newchwang to China. In the other telegram, which emanated from Tokyo, the return of Newchwang to China was taken for granted, and a concession to Russia at Shanghai was mentioned as the *quid pro quo*. The *Standard's* telegram, summarising the terms of the new convention, says that Russia is virtually restoring all the Northern provinces, that is the divisions of Manchuria now occupied by her, the first instalment now and the whole within two years' time. Russia is to continue to guard the Manchurian railway and is to drill the Manchu troops. These terms, apart from whatever may be stipulated in the alleged secret agreement, are, it is needless to point out, very different from the provisions of the much discussed "Manchurian Convention," the first news of which was made public by Dr. MORRISON at the beginning of the year, and an amended version of which was published in all the Anglo-Chinese papers last March. According to these provisions, the Russian occupation was to continue until such time as Russia should be satisfied that peace and good order had been restored in the province, while the organisation of Chinese troops was at first forbidden altogether and then placed under such restrictions as to make the idea of restoration of order by any but Russian arms a farce; moreover these troops were not to be armed with guns, so that they would be practically powerless against armed brigands. Now apparently Russia will guard the railway, while the Manchu troops are to be drilled by her for the rest of the province, and instead of the vague time-limit, depending on Russia's satisfaction about the restoration of order, a two years' period is assigned for the handing over of the whole province to China. Further, the numerous clauses as to railway-construction, mining, etc., are apparently absent in the newly reported convention.

The irresponsible portions of the public and the Press have found it an entertaining task to guess at the conditions on which Russian is likely to restore Manchuria to China, if indeed she has the intention of keeping her promise. Hence we have been inundated with rumours of all kinds, some plausible, others the reverse. From English, Russian, and Japanese sources chiefly these reports have come. There is a certain resemblance about some of the later stories which may be taken to argue that there is a substratum of truth in them, unless they all can be proved to have a common origin. As we have said, there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the *Standard* correspondent's story; at the worst, it is an intelligent conjecture at the probable course of events. Should it prove to be true, the question of the provisions of the supposed secret convention behind the other becomes of paramount importance. The celebrated "Cassini Convention" is not yet forgotten. Its existence seems still to be a matter admitting of argument. There is no doubt, however, that secret treaties, especially when one of the parties is China, a country of vital international stakes, are a menace to the peace of the world. The contention that China as a Sovereign State has a right to conclude what treaties she likes with another state will not hold good, for China under a corrupt and entirely unrepresentative government cannot be suffered to sell her rights, involving other nations' interests, under intimidation or at the instigation of bribes. It is the dying government which, it would appear, is attempting to sell the country's inheritance in return for a prolongation of its term of life—a life which only injures China and is detrimental to her relations with most of the rest of the world.

RUSSIA AND ASIA.

(*Daily Press*, 21st October.)

The strongest proof of the capacity of the late Ameer of Afghanistan is perhaps to be found in the comparative ease with which his eldest son HABIBULLAH seems to have succeeded to his father's throne. It was no secret that the usual Asiatic differences, proceeding from the unsettled laws of succession which in all ages have paralysed Asiatic states, existed in an aggravated form amongst the sons of ABDULRAHMAN; neither was it a secret that those differences had been fanned to the furthest extent of her ability by Russia. Russia, with all her hunger for territory, prefers to act by underground ways, and seldom strikes till she has thrown a net round her intended victim. Her chiefest method is by offering asylum to the discontented, and fanning the flame of disaffection amongst the people. Circumstances at first were favourable to these methods. The eldest son of the late Ameer, whom the sovereign always desired to succeed him, is unfortunately the son of a mere concubine; his youngest brother UMAR JAN, as the son of a wife, and of noble rank, early showed his discontent at this preference of his father and fled to the Russians. So favourable an opportunity was not to be lost, and of course every means were given to the young prince to foment disorder. It is not for us to form a judgment on the policy which underlies these intrigues. The death of ABDULRAHMAN has been of late years looked forward to with some apprehension as the possible commencement of an internecine strife in which, in accordance with her traditional policy, Russia was bound to take a hand. But Russia with all her proverbial astuteness occasionally overreaches herself; and the present is probably a case in point. ABDULRAHMAN seems to have selected for his death the safest time for the interests of his kingdom. The Russians have well exhausted their forces in their intrigues in Manchuria and Peking, out of which they feel they have not come with flying colours. They in fact mistook the action of England in the affair, and calculated on her entire abstention in view of what the wish, father to the thought, hinted, that her desperate struggle in South Africa would leave her powerless to act elsewhere. Though the struggle has seriously interfered with England's freedom of action in China, the struggle has never been looked upon by Government or people as one the issue of which could be for a moment doubtful, and the fact of her preparedness to send a second fully equipped army to China took our amiable friend Russia by surprise, and checked many of her darling aspirations. But it did more; and not the least remarkable effect was that it brought the Indian forces of England into contact with the troops of the Tsar, whose prowess had been heightened by their apparent universal success against the decrepit Mahommedan states of Central Asia. The result was unexpected for both parties, but certainly most so for Russia, Seen face to face, in fact, the glamour that had surrounded the Russian arms faded quickly into thin air. Are these the redoubted hosts who are to overrun our hearths and home, asked the Indians, and become the arbiters of India? The troops formed their own opinion of their would-be

appendices referred to therein. The result of the committee's investigations has been to decide that legislation in the direction of compulsory registration is impracticable. It remains to be seen whether the matter will rest here, after thirty years of intermittent agitation.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

(*Daily Press*, 25th October.)

The complication which has arisen over the apparent conflict of Australian and Imperial interests, with regard to legislation as to coloured aliens, is a distinctly awkward one. The restriction of Asiatic immigration is no longer as simple a matter as it was before Japan had risen to the status of a World Power. The Tokyo Government now stands in the position of being able to protest, and to protest with effect, against action directed against her subjects. All Powers with interests in the East are concerned in maintaining friendly relations with the newest arrival among the ranks of great nations, and none more so than Great Britain. Every portion of the British Empire therefore is bound to see that no obstacles are put in the way of a thorough understanding between that Empire and Japan. The attempt of British Columbia to exclude Japanese has only just failed when a still greater difficulty has risen in Australia. It appears from recent telegrams that the Commonwealth Senate by a small majority at the beginning of this month ratified the action of the House of Representatives in prohibiting coloured labour on mail steamers —a vote followed by cheers for "a white Australia." Japan, it is reported, has threatened retaliation, in the shape of withdrawing her mail service with Australia, should this Post Office Bill and the Immigration Restriction Bill be enacted; and there is no doubt that she might well adopt stronger measures. More important still would be the ill-feeling engendered, which might have no little effect on international relations in the Far East. Australian papers to hand within the past week bring particulars of the debate in the House of Representatives over the Restriction Bill. In the course of this debate the Australian Premier dwelt on the Imperial side of the question. He quoted Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech, maintaining that while it admitted the right of the Colonies to prevent the intrusion of undesirable immigrants it deprecated the drawing of a "colour line." Mr. REID's Coloured Races Restriction Bill in New South Wales in 1896, he said, did not receive the Royal assent simply because it contemplated the establishment of the colour or racial line. Mr. BARTON then went on to say that the House had to consider the fact that there was an ultimate power in the Empire, by virtue of its trusteeship, to veto any legislation that might be thought detrimental to either any portion or any external interests of the Empire. While the Australian Commonwealth's constitution was the freest and widest known, it was yet to be remembered that the Governor-General must always have in his mind the necessity of consulting Imperial interests. He relied on the good sense of the House of Representatives to be as careful to preserve the relations between the Commonwealth and the Empire free from friction as they had when acting for their several states. The Australian Governor-General in a despatch dated the 14th May last had expressed the hope that no legislation would be introduced calculated to embarrass the home Government. Concluding, the Premier asserted that they were studying not Japanese and Chinese or anyone else but the Imperial Government. They would be worse than foolish to disregard the Imperial relations with British allies, since they could only do so under the protection of the British fleet. The debate was vigorously kept up by the opposition, but details of its termination have not yet reached us. A telegram dated London, 2nd October, states that the House of Representatives had adopted the clause in the Immigration Restriction Bill prohibiting the entry into Australia of any person under contract to perform manual labour, while the education test had been amended to include any European language. So far matters in connection with this very important question have gone. It remains to be seem what will be the action of the Imperial Government, and it is unnecessary to point out again what a strong bearing on the future this action will have.

FRENCH COLONIALS AND THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

(*Daily Press*, 24th October.)

The issue of the *Courrier Saigonnais* for the 16th October contains a report of a speech by Mr. PAUL BLANCHY, President of the Conseil Colonial and Mayor of Saigon, delivered on the occasion of his elevation once more to the presidency of the Conseil. The speech is interesting as containing a very vigorous denunciation of the Yunnan railway scheme, so dear to the heart of the Governor-General of Indo-China and other French colonial expansionists, but so distasteful to the mass of French residents in Indo-China. We regret that we have not the space to reproduce some of Mr. BLANCHY's remarks, for they are marked by evident sincerity, and fairly represent the case of the opposition to M. DOUMER's policy. The main point lies in the fact that M. DOUMER has pledged 356,000,000 francs, that is to say seven times the budget of the whole of Indo-China, to the furtherance of his scheme, and we need hardly wonder therefore that the outcry in the French colony has been so great. M. DOUMER on his recent visit to France swept his hearers away with him, and the carrying out of his ideas seemed certain. It appears now, however, that the matter is not settled yet. The latest news is that a Commission of Enquiry is leaving France for Indo-China to examine more fully into the railway question. This was rumoured unofficially some weeks ago, but the official confirmation of the report is only announced in our Saigon contemporary of the 16th instant, which observes: "This "news, more than any other measure, will "bring (and it was high time) a little relief "to the minds of Frenchmen in the Colony "and encouragement to those whose spirits "were troubled by the license allowed "to such arbitrary conduct, exaction, and "folly." Of course, M. DOUMER is a very unpopular man with the French residents of Indo-China, so that it will not do hastily to conclude that whatever is said by them about and against him is true. We may nevertheless be sure that genuine satisfaction is felt at the latest announcement, which shows that this "mad scheme," as its opponents call it, is not such a matter of course as it appeared to be. The report of the Commission of Enquiry will be awaited with much interest.

A London telegram of the 10th October to the *Osaka Mainichi* says:—The *Times* regards the situation in Manchuria as having improved and believes that Russia intends to restore the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan Railway and likewise the port of Newchwang.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 24th October, 10.25 p.m.

Yung Lu has sent a secret despatch to Li Hung-chang, in which he states that the Empress Dowager strongly desires that China should fraternise with Russia, who promises to prevent foreign aggression and to protect her at Peking.

Li Hung-chang, the despatch continues, must promptly conclude the Manchurian treaty, relying on Yung Lu's support against the Southern Viceroys.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 21st inst. in the Council Chamber. Present:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. C. McI. MESSER (Acting Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Acting Director of Public Works).

Hon. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. J. J. BELL IRVING.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Acting Clerk of Councils).

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE PARTNERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a paper dealing with the Registration of Chinese Partners.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minute No. 63, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee. He said—I wish to point out that the minute has been increased by $600, and that the total now is $3,300 instead of $2,700.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 12), and moved its adoption.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

REVISION OF STATUTE LAW.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. the Attorney-General, I beg to move the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary and by making Amendments in various Ordinances.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LAW RELATING TO BUILDINGS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, in the absence of the Hon. the Attorney-General, I beg to move the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Buildings.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, in the absence of the Hon. the Attorney-General, I beg to move the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1899 (Ordinance 36 of 1899).

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Three million Seven hundred and Thirty-nine thousand Seven

hundred and Sixty-two Dollars and Twenty-six Cents to the Public Service of the Year 1902. He said—I would point out that the figures have not been corrected in the orders of the day, but those I have just read are the corrected figures.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the COLONIAL SECRETARY in the Chair.

There was only one minute before the Council, in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of $2,700 in aid of the following votes:—

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Incidental Expenses, ...	$1,500.00
Watering Streets, ...	1,800.00
Total, ...	$3,300.00

The CHAIRMAN said the reasons for the vote and for the increase in the vote were explained in two letters, dated respectively the 11th and 19th of October, from the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

The vote was agreed to.

COCHRANE STREET HOUSE COLLAPSE.

After all the last has not been heard of the recent disastrous collapse of houses at Cochrane Street, which resulted in the deaths of forty-three people and the injury of an unknown number. On Saturday, before Mr. Hallifax, Chan Jun Chong, owner of Nos. 32 and 34, Cochrane Street, and Pun Wo, the contractor who carried out the alterations thereto, were brought up on ten and nine charges respectively of contraventions of the Building Ordinance.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. K. W. Mounsey, solicitor, represented the defendants, who pleaded guilty to all the charges.

Chan Jun Chong, having signed and given to the Director of Public Works, on the 3rd November and 7th December respectively, notices under Section 70 of the Building Ordinance, 1889, was charged with being liable under the same Section for the following acts whereby Section 69 of the said Ordinance was contravened during the progress of the work referred to in such notices, namely:—

(1) The making of an arch in the crosswall of No. 32, Cochrane Street, on the ground floor,

(2) The making of an arch in the crosswall of No. 34, Cochrane Street, on the ground floor,

(3) The omission of an internal crosswall dividing the kitchens from the backyards of No. 32, Cochrane Street aforesaid,

(4) The omission of an internal crosswall dividing the kitchens from the back-yards of No. 34, Cochrane Street aforesaid.

(5) Omitting to provide flues and chimneys to the kitchens on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 32, Cochrane Street aforesaid,

(6) Omitting to provide flues and chimneys to the kitchens on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 34, Cochrane Street aforesaid,

(7) The building of a superstructure above the kitchen on the 3rd floor of No. 32, Cochrane Street aforesaid,

(8) The building of a superstructure above the kitchen on the 3rd floor of No. 34, Cochrane Street aforesaid,

(9) The raising of the party wall between Nos. 32 and 34, Cochrane Street to a height exceeding the height of 50 feet from the top of the footings of the said wall, and

(10) The moving of the staircases leading to the first floor of No. 32, Cochrane Street aforesaid.

The charges against Pun Wo were much the same, he being charged with the actual building or omitting to build mentioned in the foregoing charges excepting charge No. 10.

Mr. Mounsey, in asking for the infliction of a small penalty, said the deviations mentioned in the charges were not serious and did not contribute towards the collapse of the house.

Mr. Bowley took an opposite view. He submitted that the deviations were very serious breaches of the Building law, and that several of them did contribute towards the accident. He asked his Worship to inflict the heaviest penalty possible.

His Worship said he would like to hear some evidence, and Mr. H. P. Tooker, Acting Assistant Director of Public Works, explained, from plans produced, the nature of the respective deviations.

On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at the Magistracy, his Worship, who said it only remained to impose a penalty in the two cases, fined the defendants $10 each on each charge. This, in the case of the owner, amounts in all to a fine of $500, and in that of the contractor to $450. The alternative was a month on each charge. The fines were paid.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT FOR HON. H. E. POLLOCK.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who has been Acting Attorney-General for this Colony during the absence on leave of the Hon. W. M. Goodman, K.C., has been offered and has accepted the position of Attorney-General for Fiji. The salary attaching to the office is £600 per annum, and Mr. Pollock will be allowed private practice. He leaves to take up his new duties immediately on the return of the Hon. W. M. Goodman, who is expected back early in December.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Pollock on his appointment, and wish him every success. During his connection with the Colony he has gained for himself a name in very many directions, apart from his own profession. Fiji's gain will be no small loss to the Colony of Hongkong.

DEATH OF MR. E. ROBINSON.

Not long ago the legal profession in the Colony met to mourn the loss of one of its leading members, Mr. J. J. Francis, K. C., and now its number has been further reduced by the death of Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law, who expired in the Government Civil Hospital from dysentery at five minutes past four o'clock on Friday morning. Mr. Robinson had gone to Shanghai for a much-needed change and rest. On his way back, however, on board the last French mail down, he commenced to be seriously ill, and his case was critical when he returned to the Colony on the 20th inst. In consequence he was with all speed taken on the same day to the Government Civil Hospital to undergo treatment for dysentery, which he appears to have contracted while up country near Shanghai. His state rapidly assumed a worse aspect, and, instead of mending, he sank and died, as already stated, on Friday morning. Deceased was 45 years of age. By his death the number of barristers in Hongkong is reduced to three—the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. E. H. Sharp, and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

At 4 p.m. on Friday the funeral procession, which was very widely attended in spite of the suddenness of Mr. Robinson's death, left the Hospital, and about 5 o'clock passed the Monument on its way to the Happy Valley, where the last rites took place. There were present representatives of the Government, the legal profession, including every firm of solicitors in the Colony, and a number of personal friends.

Mr. Robinson, who came to this Colony from Shanghai, where he originally practised, was called to Gray's Inn on the 25th January, 1881. He came out to the Far East soon after being called, and after a few years spent in Shanghai he removed to Hongkong, being admitted to the Supreme Court here on 5th January, 1888. On 24th August, 1889, he was appointed Acting Police Magistrate, the appointment to date from the first of the ensuing month. During the time he filled that position he discharged the duties of the office with marked ability, and since then, as barrister-at-law, he had exhibited the same quality, combining with it an energy and persistency that often enabled him to emerge triumphant from many a hard legal fight.

The sincerest sympathy is extended to the deceased gentleman's widow and her two children.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT STONECUTTERS' ISLAND.

Monday.

The camp of instruction for the Volunteer Corps opened on the 19th inst. at Stonecutters' Island, between 150 and 200 men crossing over and spending the first night under canvas. The tents had already been pitched, and only required setting in order to be ready for occupation. Kits having been served out, the men spent the evening by familiarising themselves with the lines. The tents are pitched on the site of a former Volunteer Camp, and are large and airy. There is room in each for eight men, and every unit has for his bed a straw mattress and pillow and two regulation blankets. Meals are served in a large matshed erected for the purpose. Taken altogether, the comfort of the volunteer soldiers is admirably looked after, and there is no room for complaint.

The real business of the camp will start today, Saturday having been devoted mainly to the drilling of recruits. Sunday, of course, is to an extent an "off-day." The number of men in camp was swelled considerably on Saturday afternoon, many Volunteers going over and remaining till this morning.

On Saturday evening an impromtu concert was held after dinner, when some very good talent was displayed. Arrangements are being made for a big concert on Wednesday evening, and those possessing vocal ability are asked to send in their names to Lieutenant Lammert.

"Lights out" apparently does not necessarily imply an absence of all noise in the tents, and long after the bugle had sounded and the officer for the night had made his tour of the camp, snatches of songs and the passing of badinage could be heard on all sides. Latterly, however, sleep claimed the noisy ones, and nothing could be heard but the tramp of the sentry and the shouting of an occasional challenge of "Halt, who goes there!"

At half-past five on Sunday morning the reveillé roused the camp to the work of the day. All units paraded and were drilled at 6.15, and after breakfast, which was served at 7.30, attended church parade. The weather continues fine.

Tuesday.

The weather throughout the 20th inst. continued fine, but the day, so far as work went, was a lazy one, and time hung rather heavily until the afternoon, when a good number of visitors came over and helped to make things pleasant. The majority had gone by six o'clock, but a few, including the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., remained to dinner, after which, of course, another concert of the impromptu variety was held. A corporal of the Field Battery, was in exceptional form, and is to be congratulated on the possession of a versatile wit which always ensures a successful "turn."

Monday morning's work consisted of a hard hour-and-a-half's drill for all units, and was of a nature that will go very far towards increasing the efficiency of the Corps.

The only ground of complaint lies in the running of the launches from Stonecutter's Island to Hongkong. The 7.15 a.m. launch the 21st inst. did not leave until 7.45 a.m. Apparently the times of departure of several launches have been altered, and if this be so it it is only fair to the men that notification of the changes should be given, in order that they may make their arrangements accordingly. The launches leaving Murray Pier for Stonecutters' are also not noted for punctuality.

Wednesday.

The work on Tuesday generally was lighter than that on Monday, although equally useful in the training of the men. The weather continues perfect, and the conditions of living in the camp are very enjoyable.

Thursday.

There were comparatively few Volunteers in camp on the 22nd inst., some having completed the stipulated three days' training and others having gone over to Hongkong to recuperate for yesterday evening, which was visitor's night and which generally means a late turning-in, for, although "lights out" is sounded at the usual time, the merriment of the evening is usually carried well on into the night, long after the visitors have departed.

H. E. the Governor was to have visited the camp yesterday evening, but on Tuesday a telephonic message was received at Stonecutters' to the effect that His Excellency could not be present, and stating that he would make the call on Friday evening.

THE PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU.

[FROM A MANILA CORRESPONDENT.]

Probably no benefit within the gift of central authority in the Philippines is more widely appreciated than that relating to a Weather Bureau for the islands. A long step in the direction of efficient service has been taken in the organisation of a Bureau upon the foundation laid by the Jesuits at their college and observatory in this city. Failure to provide a service and equipment owned wholly by the Government provokes some criticism; but apart from that, experience of 36 years has certainly better prepared the Jesuits to continue in charge than any other agency immediately available, and their devotion to the work is unquestioned. Moreover, the policy of central authority to balance liberal outlays in its own direction by economies in others has here signal illustration, for a force of 106 persons is secured at a rate of pay averaging only a trifle above one dollar in gold daily—the Director receiving the highest salary at $2,500 per year and rain observers the lowest, at $90 per year—and the total cost of the Bureau for the first year, including $8,066.50 for new instruments and $4,500 for rent of quarters and of old instruments, printing, and the care of all property, amounts to only $51,684.50.

The purposes to be served by an efficient Weather Bureau are of prime importance to every substantial interest hereabouts. There is nothing so vital to the commerce that travels these seas, or that may make it busier, as warnings which may enable it to escape the fury which now and then transforms stretches of placid or sparkling blue into water-mountains running amok. The safety of multitudes in well settled regions can be insured only by measures possible under such a service, for confining the destructive horrors of land-tornadoes to things incapable of removal from their path a thoroughly equipped Bureau should provide those within its sphere with data on which to calculate more closely than ever before the adverse chances of weather they must combat, and to prepare themselves to meet and to minimise its perils.

The Jesuits began work in 1865. They had a few simple instruments, and the undertaking primarily was little more than an adjunct to the course of instruction that they furnished in the Attenéo, their school in this city. As it developed they utilised their mission stations for the collection of weather reports and added slowly to their original working plant. The enterprise had no official countenance and, so far as the public knew of it, invited only ridicule. It plodded along for years almost unnoticed, but continually improving its service. When it ventured to send out reports and warnings, they were generally unheeded. Early in July, 1879, warning of a severe storm obtained from one of the southern missions was given to the officials here, with request that they should inform the provinces, and was sent to Hongkong. It received the usual treatment. The storm came two days after the warning. It levelled many houses and unroofed many others in Manila, but directed its greatest force against the northern provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, which it laid completely waste. Plantations were levelled, houses blown away, and 1,300 persons were known to have been killed. Walls seven feet thick went down like so much grain, and roofs of houses along the path of the storm were carried two miles by the force of the wind. In November of the same year, when the officials were asked to send warning to Southern Luzon of the approach of a hard storm they did so. There was some destruction of boats, crops, and houses from this storm, but comparatively few persons perished. On October 18, 1882, warning of a storm coming upon Manila, resulted in an order from the Captain of the Port forbidding vessels to leave this harbour. So slow had been the recognition of the work of the observers that this order gave rise to much adverse official comment, which quieted suddenly on October 20, when a terrific storm broke upon the city. It not only fully justified the forecast, but it turned official favour so strongly toward the weather office that a recommendation at once went forward to Madrid that the office be furnished equipment and support by the Government. Such support began in 1884, when the Jesuits unaided had for 19 years maintained and developed the service. Thereafter the office was recognised as of the official establishment.

Although able to instal itself through government favour in the spacious and commanding grounds that it now occupies and to win the unstinted confidence of the native public and of foreign residents with shipping interests, the office seems to have run against a foe in Hongkong, through whose influence the War Department at Washington refused to continue the support which Spain had furnished. When on that account the service suffered impairment, a chorus of protest came from all the weather stations on the China Sea and from Japan, from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and from merchants in every quarter, coupled with testimonials as to the value of the service. An investigation followed, which brought out so much of merit in the work of the Jesuits, that the Rev. P. Jose Algue, the Director of the Observatory, was invited to Washington, where he gave abundant proof of the industry and ability of Jesuit work in the two volumes on *Climatology of the Philippines*, which the Government has published, and in the atlas which provides the only complete and accurate maps of the islands ever printed. These maps had been drawn by the force in the office, and with such skill and mastery of the subject as to leave for the experts in Washington very little corrective labour. A result of Father Algue's visit was to establish in the islands a branch of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which will supplement the land map work that his office has performed with chart guides in place of the unreliable drawing which compel navigators to to be good guessers, especially in the southern waters.

It will be some time before the Bureau can become fully operative in accordance with the terms of the law passed by the Civil Commission in May. While the work to be undertaken is by no means new, it is to be brought for the first time under a direction that deserves to be called systematic, and its installation starts almost with first principles. In respect to storm forecast, the plan is to equip important sea outlooks with stations, and of course to provide telegraph lines from them so that their reports may have immediate value. This preparation is proceeding with all possible despatch, but the difficulties in its way are obvious, for they involve cable-laying and land lines over territory not wholly pacified. It is hoped that nine first-class stations may shortly be ready. The island of Luzon is to have three on the Pacific. Outlooks at Zamboanga, Iloilo and Cebu may be placed in the frontier class, for Iloilo and Cebu were mainstays in the former service and have carried much of the burden since American occupation. The other stations of this class are at Dagupan, which catches warnings from the China Sea immediately northward of Manila, Baguio, in the Province of Benguet, where the climate is under inspection to determine scientifically the merits of that province as a health resort, and Ormoc, in Leyte. Ormoc is on the west coast of Leyte. It appears on the map to be fairly sheltered from storms requiring much sea room in which to gather force; but an experience at Palo, directly across the island but apparently well protected by Samar, in 1897, furnishes one reason for a station in that region which may be central to news of storms over a wide area and which yet may escape atmospheric hindrances to the free transmission of such news. This particular storm lifted the roof off the Palo church and then stripped completely the interior of the church, leaving nothing standing except one stone wall, part of another, and part of the tower. Water engulfed the town to the depth of 7.3 metres, or nearly 24 feet. The severity of the storm may be judged when it is known that it was of the same character as that which visited Galveston last year, when the engulfing flood was only four metres deep. Father Algue went to Leyte for a personal inspection of this ruin. He learned that a bay near the town lost nearly all its water a few hours before the storm broke. It had been drawn away by the suction of the coming tempest, to return as part of the later deluge. Had the people appreciated the significance of the suction, and gone into the hills with such trappings as they could carry, they might have found safe refuge within easy reach of their homes. Only those whom fear drove to such refuge survived the outburst.

There are other considerations that commend Ormoc as a place for a first class station. A cable is to connect Suriagao, in the north-east of Mindanao, with Maasin, in the south of Leyte. When the Mindanao Pacific coast line shall be picketed with lookouts, connecting by land lines with Surigao, a storm area of most prolific quality will be brought under constant watch, and its performances may be definitely heralded not only for the Philippines but for China and Japan. Maasin would keep in touch with Ormoc by land lines. The east coast of Samar is hardly inferior to that of Mindanao for weather out-posts. That island must be wrested from insurgent control before it can be properly utilised; but eventually a line of land telegraph will extend from Borongan, on the coast in the south-east of Samar, to Catbalogan, the capital of the island, whence there will be easy communication with Leyte. It is probable that Borongan will become a centre at which will be collected weather news of the east coast of Samar, and as the exposed coast of Leyte almost immediately south of Sama will also be under observation, the pickets of Mindanao, Leyte, and Samar will cover thoroughly more than seven degrees of latitude in the most dangerous parts of the Pacific. The Luzon stations then take up the patrol, and will keep under continual observation an area for six degrees further northward, projecting that service, indeed, to the Batanes Islands, two degrees further north, from which point the watch for weather will be turned over to the Japanese in Formosa. In the south, the Philippine service will sweep the Jolo Sea to the boundaries of Borneo. Plans look to the installation of the service described, with the exceptions noted, in the present autumn. When that shall occur, a vast improvement on anything possible heretofore in the Philippines may confidently be expected.

Besides furnishing forecasts and storm warnings to captains of ports, weather stations and various officials within telegraphic reach, the Bureau is required by the law to warn Formosa and Japan of dangerous storms likely to strike the Asiatic coast. This merely follows a custom long established for the exchange of weather information among the spheres operated in this part of the world. Warnings are also sent from here to the China coast, although except in the lower latitudes warning sent out from Japanese offices are usually sufficient for that territory. The law requires also that the Bureau issue a monthly bulletin and report of weather phenomena, with comparisons with corresponding months of other years, and a résumé of crop reports. Special reports and maps are likewise to be prepared, as occasion may call for them. At all the first-class stations hourly records must be compiled, to be mailed to the Bureau monthly, with crop statements, and such daily reports by telegraph as may be required. Observers of the second class must make six daily memoranda of weather conditions, to be compiled and forwarded with monthly crop reports; and telegraphic service may also be required. Third-class observers will perform similar work, reporting of the weather twice daily. At rain stations, the maximum and minimum temperature must be taken twice a day, and the daily rainfall, reports on the same to be forwarded by mail with the monthly crop report. There will be nine first-class stations in addition to the central station in this city, 25 of the second class, 17 of the third class and 20 rain stations. The central station will employ, in addition to the director, three first-class observers, three calculators, two assistant observers, three assistant directors, a secretary and librarian with an assistant, two assistant calculators, a chief draughtsman and an

assistant, a chief mechanic and three assistants, two janitors and two messengers. There will be a chief observer and an asssistant at each first-class station, and a single observer at each station in the remaining classes.

As the service for years has been performed by members of the Jesuit Order, or by persons of their selection, the familiarity with the work thus acquired naturally inclined those in charge to hold the men whose training had given them special fi ness for what was to be done. The law subjects all employees of the Bureau to the provisions of the Civil Service Act. Under the circumstances there was really nothing in this clause over which the old employees needed to take alarm, for natives could not stand beside them in competitions for the places which they had held, and there were no Americans here who wished for places, even if they were qualified for them. If the employees had refused to submit themselves to this test it is doubtful if the authorities could have insisted upon it without causing a suspension of the work of the Bureau. Instead of protesting, the men who had become expert in compiling weather data, who had prepared maps of the Islands which in completeness and accuracy were far beyond the capacity of any of the officials whom Spain sent here, disposing of such tasks for years for about 30 pesos per month, equal to half that amount of gold dollars, quaked and trembled lest the examinations might disqualify them. This fear pervaded the entire establishment. One of the rules which Civil Service examiners take pains to make clear to applicants is that no papers having any possible bearing on the subjects in hand shall be carried to the examination room. When the examination at the Bureau was in progress, the examiner in charge found one of the candidates looking through some papers, which turned out to contain the very questions of that examination, and the answers to them. It appeared that the Director of the Bureau had been requested by the Civil Service Board to prepare a set of questions which would test the fitness of candidates for places under him. In complying with the request, he had seen no impropriety in letting the men whom he had and hoped to keep have a copy of the questions thus prepared. When the papers had been taken away and the candidate informed that he need not remain for further examination, the entire directing force of the Bureau lost heart. Excuses came hard in the face of the stringent and repeated regulation which excluded prompting papers from the examination room, but several of the Fathers did not hesitate to urge very earnestly that the affair be overlooked as of small importance, especially as the candidates were all experts in the lines proposed for them. It all resulted in a fresh examination, which every candidate passed acceptably; but it served to strengthen none the less the contention that old ways in the Philippines have become so ingrained as to obliterate from the native or Spanish conscience, or from any variation or admixture of the two, regardless of character, education, or general probity, the scruple touching things official which commonly rules Anglo-Saxon practice.

Service preparatory to the installation of the service as contemplated in the law consists of daily forecasts, as heretofore, based on telegraphic advices from Iloilo and Cebu in the south and from Dagupan and Vigan in the north. Captains of ports elsewhere are expected to send advices, and in this way within telegraphic limits the Bureau gathers material of considerable value for daily use. Mission and military stations furnish data for less frequent use, which the experience and skill of those in charge turn to the best account. Results in other years have put beyond question the fine ability of those engaged in the direction of this work. When these men shall be aided, as presently they will be, with appliances suited to modern progress and with money sufficient for the adequate maintenance of the best service they are capable of giving, it is probably not to much to expect that they will keep pace with the opportunities afforded them.

The *Universal Gazette* states that Dr. MacGowan, of the London Mission, who has preached for over thirty years in Amoy, is about to start a newspaper there, which will be a bi-monthly.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 21st October.

THE HOUSE-TAX.

The Cheng Hai Shien arrived here a few days ago and convened a meeting at the Taotai's temporary Yamen, with a view to fixing a date when the much talked of house-tax is to be levied. At his invitation five principal representatives of the local gentry and of the largest merchant hongs appeared, and after a lengthy consultation it was decided that the tax, which is to amount to 5 per cent. of the rental, is to be collected quarterly and to commence from the 9th Chinese Moon. I am informed that those present at the meeting were of opinion that as the houses here are mainly occupied by merchants no difficulty would be experienced in collecting the tax, but they averred that the imposition would not be so easily accomplished at Chowchowfu and elsewhere in this province.

HOUSE-JOBBING.

Two powerful syndicates, consisting of native bankers, have been formed, which are buying up as many houses as they can possibly get hold of, and, when once in possession, doubling the existing rents without even intimating their intentions to the occupants of the houses.

BRIGANDAGE.

At Weichow, a large village to the south of Swatow, bands of brigands have been infesting the place for a considerable time and committed several outrages. The Magistrate of the place has appealed to the Taotai at Chowchowfu for assistance and asked for the despatch of soldiers.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Owing to a continued scarcity of rain the sugar-cane and orange crops have turned out very unfavourably.

VLADIVOSTOCK NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Vladivostock, 8th October

IMPROVING PORT ARTHUR.

According to reports from Port Arthur, a number of dredging-machines belonging to the Naval Department have commenced work there with the purpose of deepening and widening the western part of the Port Arthur harbour, at which place the depth is intended to be brought to such an extent as to allow anchorage for battleships and other warships. It had also been decided to construct a channel through the isthmus of the Tigre Peninsula; so that in the near fu ure Port Arthur will have direct communication to the sea, which will be of great significance for both military and commercial purposes.

MURDEROUS CHINESE BRIGANDS.

A few days ago a band of Chinese marauders appeared near the railway station "Muren" of the Chinese Eastern Railway and attacked the house of a contractor of the above line, named Elijah Sokoloff, severely wounding the owner by gun shots, of which he has now died. The murderers succeeded in escaping. The family of the deceased, consisting of his wife and five children, will receive an insurance of Rs. 10,000 from the St. Petersburg Insurance Co., where the life of the deceased contractor had been insured.

On Sept. 27th, at the railroad junction "Lia-Okche" near the station "Pogranitchna" of the Chinese Eastern Railway, an attack by a band of 200 Chinese marauders was made unexpectedly at 10 p.m. The residents at the junction were brutually treated and their belongings devastated. Six persons were killed and a number wounded. One railroad contractor was brought to the local hospital with a wound in his head and two in one of his legs. His two little daughters were fatally wounded; one received a bullet in her head and the other in the lower part of the abdomen. The nurse of these children was also killed.

M. Klobukowski, the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Bangkok, was leaving for Saigon on the 10th inst. It is said that when he returns he will be accompanied by M. Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China.

CHINANFU.

Chinanfu, 23rd September.

GERMAN ACTIVITY AT TSINGTAO.

Your correspondent has just returned from a trip to Tsingtao, coming back by way of Chefoo and the canal. The activity in building in the German port is immense, showing that the Germans—and also the Chinese, who are investing large sums in buildings there—have great faith in the future of Tsingtao, a faith which seems bound to be justified by the outcome, provided the Germans show sufficient liberality in their management of the port and in the settling of tariffs on the new railroad. At present there seems to be considerable complaint of the high charges on the railroad both for passengers—only third class carriages being run so far—and for freight.

A DESIRABLE INNOVATION.

From Chefoo, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are running a steamer once a week to Tangchiakou, the native port at the mouth of the canal running up to Chinan. An excellent feature of the run is that the steamer not only runs in over the bar, but up the river to the town, so that freight can be transferred directly from the steamer to native boats, without being subjected to the long and tedious trip of ten miles from the bar to the town in cargo-boats or junks, an experience which the writer has had on every previous trip.

YELLOW RIVER FLOOD.

We found the canal flooded throughout four fifths of its length by water from the Yellow River, which broke through its south bank over a month ago, not very far north-east of Chinanfu. The very country for over a hundred miles along the canal is one vast lake, the banks of the canal being in some places completaly washed away, and in others being covered out of sight by the high water. Only in one place, however, was the canal proper impassable owing to its having been silted up, it being necessary at this place to make a detour through the fields to reach the navigable part farther up. In fact the canal, instead of being less usable on account of the flood, is—with the exception noted above—in better condition than usual for the passage of heavy draft boats.

A COMMENDABLE SCHEME.

It has occurred to your correspondent that this fact might give a hint as to a possible way of improving the canal from Chinan to Yangchiakou, a scheme in which Governor Yuan, and his righthand man Tang Taotai, are deeply interested. The trouble with the canal is that it is too shallow, especially in its upper reaches for deeper draft vessels, and it is feared even for steam-launches. Why would it not be possible to divert part of the superfluous water of the Yellow River, which flows within twelve li of Chinan (and still nearer the canal) into the canal and thus maintain a good depth of water at all seasons throughout its length? This no doubt would require a system of sluices at the outlet from the Yellow River to prevent constant flooding of the canal, but it would seem to be a comparatively easy piece of engineering to carry out, and would render the canal far more useful. As soon as the break in the Yellow River is closed, it will be necessary to make very extensive repairs to the banks of the canal to fender it usable again.

24th September.

GOVERNOR YUAN

took over the seals of office to day, his hundred days of mourning for his mother being ended. It is not true, as was reported in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, that this was not his Excellency's real mother. The lady who died one hundred days ago was Governor Yuan's real mother, but he is the adopted son of his uncle. It was no doubt owing to this complicated relationship, so common in China, that the mistake was made in the Tientsin paper.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The famous Chinese General Li Dan-dzir, who during the Chinese troubles of last year was the leader of 15,000 Chinese troops, and who was persistently acting against the pacification of the country, surrendered, says a Valdivostock correspondent, not long ago to the Russian Colonel Manaeff and was brought, on September 16th, to Khabarovsk, where he was placed in an apartment prepared for him at the hotel "European Russia."

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 5th inst.:—

Sir Ernest Satow has gone to Shanhaikwan with General Creagh, whose guest he is.

General Ma seems to be a favourite with the foreign Ministers in Peking: we are told he is constantly being entertained at one or other of the foreign Legations.

The Japanese Government Printing Office has recently turned out two million sheets of bank notes for H.E. Chang Chih-tung, and is now printing a parcel for H.E. Yuan Shih-kai.

The *Chih Pao* states that on the 30th ultimo eleven robbers were executed at a place named Dz Zau. After the men were decapitated, the officials ordered their heads to be hung up at the Peking market as an example to all evil-doers. One of the number was a prominent Boxer.

We take it that as the troops of our garrison leave the public-house keepers in Taku Road will see it to their advantage to decamp for pastures new. We notice that one business is already for sale.

Prince Chiu has directed the insignia of the various grades of Princes to be printed and distributed amongst the foreign Ministers, so that the wearers' rank may be able to be distinguished at sight.

Proclamations have been posted in Peking and Tientsin at the various Legations and Consulates, explicitly stating the facts of the Boxer rising, and expressing the apology of the Imperial Government.

The Peking-Hankow line which was commenced about three years ago has suffered much interruption, and only about 350 *li* from Hankow has been constructed; now, however, better progress is being made, and the line has reached Honan province.

House rent in Tientin native city has more than doubled since last year. This has been brought about by the extra cost of constructing new houses and the increasing activity of trade, but above all by the fact that large areas of tenements were destroyed by fire in 1900.

Owing to the arbitrary actions of the Officials in Honan the people are suffering much more especially those who have houses when the temporary palace is being erected. The people are warned off at a moment's notice, and if they do not leave at once their houses are set on fire. No compensation is allowed for loss of their property.

His Excellency the British Minister arrived here from Peking on Tuesday afternoon last, and was met at the Station by General Creagh and a number of British officers and civilians, amongst the latter being Judge Wilkinson, Mr. C. W. Kinder, and the Chairman of the British Municipal Council. The Welsh Fusiliers provided the guard of honour.

Mr. J. T. Skottowe sued Mr. John Cowen of the *China Times* for $186 for services, being work performed as correspondent and agent. The defendant brought a counter-claim for rent, &c. The Chief Justice before whom the case was brought delivered judgment on September 28, 100 dollars in favour of plaintiff and 33 dollars for defendant, each party to bear their own costs.

The *Je Je* hears that the State lottery will probably be allowed by the Court; that it is to be issued only once; that there are to be 10,000,000 chances at 10 Tls. each which will represent 10,000,000 Tls. Ten million is to be allowed for expenses. Half of the remaining 90,000,000 is to go to prizes, the other half towards paying the indemnity. Comment is unnecessary.

Gradually the ruins caused by the Siege are being cleared away and new buildings erected in their place. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire intend erecting another godown on the spot where one was destroyed by fire, and we observe that Messrs. Mackenzie's godown, that was set on flame by shell-fire, is almost rebuilt. The Italians have also restored the godown at the Wool-mill.

1901 promises to be a record year in building in the Municipal Extension as far as residential houses are concerned. We counted as many as seventeen new foreign houses in course of erection this week, and as the foundations of another two are being dug, we shall see nineteen before the New Year. The first houses in the Extension were begun just ten years ago, so that the bricks and mortar of the suburb represent with fair accuracy the growth of British Tientsin during the decade.

The B. Battery of Royal Horse Artillery expects to embark for India on or about the 16th instant. It is understood that strong efforts are being made to make the home authorities reconsider the decision to send back the XII Battery R.F.A., and the Third Bombay Cavalry. Even as it is, General Creagh has none too many men for the long lines of communications he has to protect, and any lessening of their number in the present conditions of affairs in the Province violates the dictates of military prudence.

The Peking terminus at Ch'ien Men was first used on Tuesday last, and on the same day railhead of the new Tungchow line reached the latter city. It is not generally understood that the French are also introducing the terminus of the great trans-China line (*viâ* Paoting-fu and Hankow) inside of the city, and that they propose to make a suburban station close to the Race Course. The hard-worked diplomats will now feel as if they running down to Epson or Sandown from Waterloo.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries have been urging the Ministers to reconsider their determination not to discuss the handing over to the Chinese the Government of the native city for 18 months. The Ministers, we are told, have agreed to discuss the matter when Chang Yen-wan, formerly Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, who was first degraded and then banished for advocating the usual official hints that such a course was the line of least resistance, has now been pardoned. Doubtless the reformer's shade duly appreciates the tardy Imperial clemency.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 15th inst. says:—

The rapidity with which the Chinese Eastern Railway Steamship Company has within the past few years augmented its fleet bears witness to the unceasing activity of Russia in these waters and to the volume of trade between the two principal Russian ports in the Far East. Contrary to general belief, the Company is a private concern and was formed in St. Petersburg shortly after the acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia. Two lines are operated by the Company, the smaller vessels running between Port Arthur and Shanghai and the larger between Port Arthur and Vladivostock, *viâ* this port. All the vessels are subsidised by the Government to carry mails, and during the late troubles in North China many of the vessels were chartered to convey Russian troops between Vladivostock and Port Arthur. The frequency of the calls of the vessls at this port, where large quantities of cargo await transhipment either to Vladivostock or Port Arthur, has undoubtedly benefited local interests, and the expansion of the Company will still further add to the prosperity of Nagasaki. The Company has now eighteen vessels running on the above-mentioned lines. The pioneer vessels were the *Ningoota* and the *Soongari*, two medium-sized steamers which were purchased in Europe. Five new vessels were specially ordered from Europe, and while these were under construction, several well-known trans-Atlantic liners, which in their day had done good service, were also bought by the Company. The *Harbin* and the *Hailar* are among these vessels. An order for two small steamers was also placed in Shanghai, and the vessels—the *Bureia* and the *Zeia*—were launched early this year and are now running in these waters. The five vessels built in Europe have been delivered to their owners, but the increasing passenger trade between Port Arthur and Vladivostock made it imperative that larger steamers should be placed on the line. With this end in view, the Trieste Shipbuilding Company was entrusted with the construction of two vessels, which should embody the latest mechanical appliances and, from a point of marine architecture and general comfort, be second to none. The first of these vessels, the *Manchuria*, which was launched in May last, reached this port on Thursday last on her maiden trip to the Far East. The sister ship, the *Mongolia*, is also on her way from Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
19th October.

SIR,—I, with a great many others, thoroughly endorse every word of what "Subscriber" says in his letter *re* above in Saturday's *Daily Press*. Would it not be far more creditable to the Hongkong Government—and more in keeping with a spirit of honesty and fairplay in its treatment of public servants—if, instead of giving $50,000 out of the Colonial funds towards a memorial to be erected in London, it would—with a portion of same—increase the present miserable wages of the subordinate members of the Civil Service? An increase, by the way, for which they have been begging since February, 1900, and were just as near getting then as they are now. When it comes to subscribing for memorials, etc., it does not take the Hongkong Government very long to set aside $50,000, but when its public servants ask for an increase of pay it takes two years to give them a decided answer. With such ill-treatment and neglect on the part of those responsible, it is hard to expect men to perform their varied and disagreeable duties in a willing or satisfactory manner, for a mere existence in an unhealthy colony and climate, and under the most unfavourable surroundings and conditions.—Yours, etc.,

ONE UNABLE TO SUBSCRIBE.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

Captain Tillett presided on the 19th inst. at the first statutory general meeting of the shareholders in William Powell, Limited. The other gentlemen present were Messrs. H. Humphreys, T. H. Reid, A. G. Stokes, W. H. Gaskell, and R. G. Heckford (Manager).

The Manager having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, we meet to-day in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinances of this Colony, which lay down that a meeting of shareholders of every new company must be held within four months after registration. Your directors have therefore called this statutory meeting in compliance with the local Ordinance. There is no particular business to lay before you on this occasion, but if any shareholder desires to put questions to me I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability. The capital of the Company has been fully paid up with the exception of 75 shares. As you are doubtless aware, the profits of the business which was carried on by Messrs. W. Powell and Co., accrued from the 1st July, 1900, to the new company, and those profits, I may say, are very satisfactory. These profits will be duly considered and dealt with by your directors at a future date. I do not know, gentlemen, that there is anything more I can usefully add, beyond that our intention is to develop the business to the fullest extent, and to endeavour to meet the requirements of the public in all departments. There being no further business before the meeting, I will conclude my remarks by thanking you for your attendance.

The meeting then broke up.

A Yokohama contemporary learns that the work of reconstructing the railways in Formosa has been commenced. About a month ago the Wanri to Kagi section, in South Formosa, which forms a portion of the trunk line extending from the southern extremity to the northern end of the island, was resumed under the direction of the island authorities. The laying of the rails on that route, measuring twenty-eight miles, was almost completed on a previous occasion, and it now only remains to construct a number of bridges of a temporary nature which are to be replaced by iron bridges in the course of next year when the material arrives from abroad. The work is expected to be finished by the middle of March next and the traffic on that section will then be opened.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Meeting of the above Company, to be held on Tuesday, the 12th November, at noon :—

The net premia amounts to $1,380,796.37, and the working account shows a balance at credit of $514,805.07, which sum the directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner :—

	$ c.
A dividend of 16 per cent. to shareholders ($4 per share)	96,000.00
A dividend of 15 per cent. on contributions, payable to all contributors of business whether shareholders or not	125,000.00
To be carried to new account	293,805.07
	$514,805.07

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. E. Goetz and P. Sachse retired from the Board on leaving the Colony; Messrs. P. Witkowski and H. Schübart accepted invitations from the directors to fill the vacancies, and their appointment will be submitted for the confirmation of shareholders.

Messrs. A. J. Raymond and P. Witkowski retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries, who offer themselves for re-election.

A. HAUPT,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1901.

The following are the accounts :—

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

For the year ending 30th April, 1901.

ASSETS.		$ c.
Cash in hand		32,536.83
Fixed deposits with banks		325,000.00
Invested in mortgages of properties—		
In Hongkong	$610,000.00	
In Shanghai	133,287.66	
In Melbourne	3,500.00	
		746,787.66
Bonds of Chinese Imperial Government loan, 1886, 136 bonds at Tls. 250=Tls. 34,000		44,101.89
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, debentures		150,000.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Limited, debentures		5,479.45
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld., debentures		50,273.97
London branch :—		
Cash in hand	88,489.88	
Indian Govt. securities	364,726 25	
Consols	49,250.00	
Fixed deposits with banks	300.000.00	
Remittances in transitu	8,000.00	
		810,466.13
Australasian branches :—		
Cash in hand, in course of collection, and on fixed deposit		134,936.70
Shanghai branch :—		
Cash in hand, in course of collection, and on fixed deposit		64,936.88
Yokohama branch :—		
Cash in hand, in course of collection, and on fixed deposit		28,860.85
Interest accrued, but not yet payable		9,192.84
Furniture at head office and branches		5,216.63
Sundry debtors		13,099.82
		$2,420,889.56

LIABILITIES.		$ c.
Capital subscribed	$2,000,000.00	
Paid up $25 on 24,000 shares		600,000.00
Reserve fund		900,000.00
Dividends outstanding		5,668.48
Exchange fluctuation account		151,992.40
Sundry creditors		248,423.61
Profit and loss account		514,805.07
		$2,420,889.56

WORKING ACCOUNT.

	$ c.
To losses	957,676.53
To charges, survey fees, &c	243,130.49
To directors' and auditors fees at head office and branches	21,392.92
To profit and loss account	514,805.07
	$1,737,005.01

	$ c.
By premia, less re-insurances, return premia and commissions	1,380,796.37
By interest	100,211.00
By transfer fees	135.00
By amount brought forward from last year	255,862.64
	$1,737,005.01

RESERVE FUND.

	$ c.
To balance on 31st August, 1901	900,000.00
By balance on 31st August, 1900	900,000.00

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 21st October.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ARMED ROBBERY.

Twelve native fishermen were charged on four counts with armed robbery on the island of Po Toi on 14th September. They pleaded not guilty on all the counts.

The jury was as follows :—B. C. M. Johnston, H. A. Siebs, T. H. Jewitt, T. W. Hindmarsh, A. D. Barretto, L. A. Rose, and E. O. R Volbrecht.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, who was instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, stated the case to the jury. He said the robbery took place in a grocer's shop on the island of Po Toi somewhere between midnight on the 13th of September and the early morning of the 14th. Some of the robbers were armed with choppers, but if the jury was satisfied that the defendants were those who had actually committed the robbery, it would be justified in dealing in the matter as if all were armed with choppers. Others of the robbers carried torches. They put the occupants of the shop in fear of their lives, and stole certain property, some of which belonged to the people in the shop and some to people who were in the habit of leaving articles there. The robbers afterwards escaped in a junk, but one was left behind, and he was arrested by a fisherman and taken back to the grocer's shop which had been robbed. Here he was kept until the arrival of the police, when he was taken into custody. The villagers carried the news of the robbery to Stanley, and from there a telephonic message was sent to the Central Police Station. Inspector Riley, of the Water Police, acting on orders, went off in a steam-launch to search for the junk in which the robbers escaped. He found it near the Lyeemun Pass at six o'clock on the morning of the 14th September, with nine of the defendants on board. One of them threw a revolver into the water as the pinnace approached. Four choppers and revolver ammunition were found on the junk. The pinnace took the junk in tow, and on the way to Hongkong some of the prisoners threw several things overboard. Inspector Riley then ordered them into the fore-part of the launch, and made them place their hands on the top of their heads. After the launch reached the wharf and the prisoners were removed to the Police Station, a loaded revolver was found on the fore-deck of the pinnace, in the place where the prisoner had stood, besides certain of the stolen articles. Against the sixth and eighth defendants was direct evidence of identification; the tenth defendant was the one who was left behind when his confederates escaped, and was arrested. The eleventh defendant was arrested on the hills somewhere near Shaukiwan, and was at the time actually wearing a jacket which formed part of the stolen property. With regard to the twelfth defendant, he had been identified by one of the witnesses in the shop at the time of the robbery as having been implicated therein.

After hearing the evidence, the jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty, and on the first count his Lordship sentenced them to 14 years' imprisonment each, with hard labour, and three whippings of 20 strokes each within the first six months of their imprisonment; on each of the second and third counts to 12 months' hard labour each, all the sentences to run concurrently.

Tuesday, 22nd October.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF A POLICE SERGEANT.

Shiu Chuk and Li Chan were charged on two counts—(1) offering a bribe to a public servant with a view to influence his conduct; and (2) offering a bribe to a public servant with a view to induce him to omit to do an act, contrary to his duty.

They pleaded not guilty on both counts, and were defended by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. F. Reece). The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor).

The following jury was empanelled :—Messrs. H. E. Haggard, W. H. T. Davis, J. Allan, D. Clark, M. B. Vieira, G. J. Sequiera, and H. Schoolbred.

The Acting Attorney-General, in opening the case, stated that the accused were charged with having, on the 25th September, offered to Lance-Sergeant William Smith of the Police Force, the sum of $20 with a view to influencing his conduct with reference to the removal of an unlawful obstruction in Bonham Strand; also, with having offered him that bribe with a view to influencing him to omit to prosecute the defendants in respect of such unlawful obstruction. While on duty at 4 p.m. at the junction of Bonham Strand and Winglok Street, the complainant was accosted by the defendants, the first of whom was an accountant employed at No. 17, Western Market, and the second a hawker. The latter took from underneath his jacket and showed to Sergeant Smith a white envelope, while his companion said, "If you allow these men five six piecee basket, I pay you good pidgin." Complainant replied that he would allow only two baskets to each man. There were a great many fruit-hawkers outside the market, and as the first defendant's shop was a wholesale fruit-shop and he was in the habit of selling fruit to the hawkers, and as the second defendant was a hawker of fruit, it would be to the advantage of both that the hawkers should be allowed to have a greater number of baskets than was ordinarily allowed. If there were five or six baskets allowed, there would be an obstruction of the thoroughfare. Upon hearing Sergeant Smith's refusal, the defendants invited him to go along Winglok Street, where, behind a latrine, the second defendant again took out the envelope and handed it to the complainant, who thereupon took hold of the two accused and marched them to the Central Police Office. He handed over the envelope to Inspector McNab, and it was found to contain $20 in notes. The defendants were accordingly charged with bribery and taken into custody.

Evidence was led, after hearing which the jury returned a verdict against the prisoners of guilty on both counts.

His Lordship sentenced them each to nine months' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Wednesday, 23rd October.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE. (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK *v.* SAILING SHIP "HELEN A. WYMAN."

In this case the plaintiffs sued the defendant, Mr. D. A. Vanhorn, master of the sailing vessel *Helen A. Wyman*, for and on behalf of the owner of the vessel, as being liable for damage done to a cargo of kerosene oil, of which cargo the plaintiffs were the owners and consignees, during a voyage from New York to Chefoo. The damage to the cargo was alleged to be due to the action of the master of the sailing vessel in boring holes to permit of the escape of water which had been shipped during a storm, the boring of the said holes causing water to mix with the oil. The plaintiffs first

brought an action for damages against the defendants before the American Consul and two assessors at Chefoo, and claimed 8,000 taels on the whole cargo. The hearing occupied eight days, and judgment was latterly entered for the defendants, with costs. Subsequent to the action at Chefoo, the plaintiffs endeavoured to get the master of the vessel to sign a general average bond, and it was upon his refusal to do so that the present action was taken.

Mr. Pollock moved for the discharge of the writ on the ground that the Court here had no jurisdiction. He spoke at length in support of his argument, quoting from several authorities. Mr. Sharp contended that the Court had jurisdiction in the matter, inasmuch as the breach, consisting in the denial of the captain to sign an average bond, occurred within this Colony.

On the application of Mr. Sharp, who wished for time to enable him to reply fully to the arguments raised by Mr. Pollock, His Lordship adjourned the hearing until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

Thursday, 24th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH, ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

H. F. CARMICHAEL *v.* A. RAYMOND.

This was a case in which H. F. Carmichael, liquidator of Carmichael & Co., Limited, sued A. Raymond, master mariner, Hongkong, for the sum of $576.19, due for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant did not appear.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that goods were sold to the defendant in the years 1898 and 1899 to the extent of $576.19. That account was still unpaid and still due.

Judgment for the plaintiff was given with costs.

CRICKET.

PRESIDENT'S XII *v.* HON. SECRETARY'S XII.

In ideal cricketing weather, but not upon an ideal wicket, the Hon. Secretary's side began to bat at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday last, leading off with Maitland and Kriekenbeck, both of whom were in good fettle. It looks as if "F.M." were not going to disappoint us after all, for he played one of his own games, baffling alike to bowler and fieldsman. If he can keep in practice, his batting, and his fielding at point, should ensure him his place in *the* XI. The bowling was changed at 25, but it was not till 43 that the 22nd B.I. man was held by his brother officer in the deep field. Dyson, who succeeded, batted freely from the start, being well taken in the end by Burke. If Dyson is here in November, we shall be surprised if he does not help the Colony, with the cricket of which he has been intimately and successfully connected for several years. He is exemplary in his attendance at the nets, is one of the soundest bats in the Colony, is used to playing in good matches and is a safe catch in the country. After he had left, four wickets fell for 16 runs and things looked healthy at tiffin-time with 6 wickets down for 96. Dixon, who had the misfortune to be run out, batted correctly, and, as he can field and bowl, is probably the most promising civilian recruit of the season. He has all the makings of a fine cricketer, and we shall watch his future performances with much interest. After tiffin, Mackenzie and Rotherham made a stand which yielded 34 runs. The former is, on present form, a greatly improved all-round cricketer. His innings contained a variety of good strokes, and, later on in the day, his bowling was excellent. He will forgive us for saying that he should abdicate his position in the slips, and field, say, at short leg, because he is evidently unused to that position, which should be filled by men such as Dorehill or Smith or Preedy and others who are accustomed to field there. This, not by way of cavilling, but by way of attaining the best possible results. Dorehill and Doctor were the only successful bowlers. The Major had his usual bad luck in just missing the stumps and in dropped catches, but he pegged away untiringly and bowled well. Doctor again bothered the batsmen, and there was a marked decrease in the number of loose balls to leg. Smith fielded badly and was altogether off in his bowling: nor was his batting later on an improvement on his other work. He will have to improve greatly to stand any chance of inclusion in the local XI in November. Hooper worked hard in the field, where he is a much improved man.

The President's side began to bat (?) about 3 p.m., and was expected to top the score of 163 made by Cox's men: but this expectation was not fulfilled. Preedy, Mackenzie and Dixon proved too good, and dismissed a fairly strong batting XII for a paltry 64! The start of the innings was remarkable for an epidemic of dropped catches. Preedy being the chief sufferer. This initial defect, however, did not make much difference, as the ball entirely overcame the bat throughout: in fact, Clifton Brown was the only man who could deal with the bowling. If it was a catch, then Preedy brilliantly held Franklin off his own bowling: he also smartly ran out Lee, whose wicket was put down in the most approved style. Mackenzie bowled Burnie with a clinker, and Kriekenbeck brought off two good catches. The ground fielding was excellent, at least one half the side shining in this respect: and Howard judged Burke nicely in the long field. Behind the stumps, Goldring was an effective substitute for Arthur. In view of the prime necessity of having our wicket-keeper in good practice for the forthcoming struggle, we hope that Arthur's services will be regularly available, and are certain that the sporting firm of J. M. & Co. will help the Club and the Colony in this matter.

In a minority of 99 and under the rule that in a one day's match the side which is in a minority of 60 runs shall follow on, at 4.10 p.m. the President's side entered on a second batting venture and made a much better show. Doctor manifested great patience and defence, but hit when the right ball came along. His 24 not out revealed that he is a good deal more than a bowler and can keep up his end by sound, non-aggressive cricket, a very useful quality. Burnie batted attractively, but was trapped into making his fatal stroke to square leg. Clifton Brown again batted well, but with more vigour, for things were going better. In the dusk, Dorehill had a few balls and then was ridiculously umpired out. The ball which hit the top of the stumps from a well-aimed throw in by Howard, passed behind his back, and yet the verdict was adverse! It was cruel luck and probably a trifle annoying, more particularly as it was the sequel to another equally unjustifiable decision which occurred the week before in the case of the same batsman.

His Excellency the Governor spent most of the afternoon on the ground and took keen and encouraging interest in the play.

This Saturday, two sides chosen by the selection committee, and captained by Major Dorehill and Major Dyson, will try conclusions and it is very desirable that all invited to play should make an effort to accept the invitation and to be on the ground *in good time*. Can't that precious half-hour of good light between 11 and 11.30 a.m. be saved? The two minutes rule was better observed last Saturday: we mark this with pleasure: but there is still great deficiency in backing up at the wickets and in running between wickets.

The selection committee has noted the names of about 20 gentlemen who will be asked to come daily to the ground to engage in special practice, starting to-day. The proposal is to have only a back net, so that scope may be afforded for practising wicket-keeping and fielding. Overs will be bowled, and each man will have 10 minutes at the wickets, with a properly placed field on the *qui vive*.

An evening contemporary has, we see, published the names of 11 good men and true who, in its opinion, might represent the Colony. This, we cannot but think, is premature. It may be an alluring speculation to prophesy, even in respect of cricket and the composition of a cricket XI: but the selection committee has its eyes open, is watching developments, and may be trusted to do its duty and will not be influenced by the views of anonymous prognosticators. We don't doubt that many of our readers have already made up numerous lists from time to time, only to be discarded for a fresh list. As a problem in permutations and combinations, the process is amusing and interesting, no doubt. On the whole we think that the following ——— but no! We can't go back on what we have written above, nor trespass on the functions of others, and we won't go so far even as to divulge whether we think our correspondent "Veteran" is worth his place either for cricket, lawn tennis, golf, or marbles!

Appended are the score and analysis:—

SECRETARY'S XII.

F. Maitland, b Doctor	37
Lt. Kriekenbeck, 22nd B.I., c Burke, b Dorehill	24
Major Dyson, A.P.D., c Burke, b Dorehill	23
Lt. Ross, R.N., b Doctor	2
Com. Woollcombe, R.N., b Doctor	0
W. E. Dixon, run out	7
A. Mackenzie, c and b Dorehill	34
Capt. Rotherham, R.W.F., l.b.w., b Morrison	12
P. A. Cox, b Dorehill	2
Pte. Preedy, not out	11
P. W. Goldring, b Doctor	0
Extras	11
Total	163

PRESIDENT'S XII.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F., c Kriekenbeck, b Preedy	9	c Dyson, b Dixon	0	
T. Sercombe Smith, c Maitland, b Preedy	6			
C. M. G. Burnie, b Mackenzie	0	c Ross, b Dyson	21	
Lt. Clifton Brown, R.N., b Preedy	20	c and b Kriekenbeck	19	
Major Dorehill, R.A., b Mackenzie	7	run out	3	
C. S. P. Franklin, R.N., c and b Preedy	1			
Lt. Burke, 22nd B.I., c Howard, b Preedy	6			
J. Hooper, st Goldring, b Dixon	8			
Capt. Clapham, R.A., c Kriekenbeck, b Preedy	3			
J. E. Lee, run out	1			
M. J. Doctor, not out	0	not out	24	
S.-B. S. Morrison, b Dixon	0			
Extras	3		2	
Total	64	Total	78	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SECRETARY'S XII.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Doctor	18.3	2	48	4
Morrison	8	2	22	1
Smith	7	1	21	—
Dorehill	22	2	61	4

PRESIDENT'S XII.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Preedy	16	5	31	6	6	1	16	—
Mackenzie	12	4	26	2	5	1	8	—
Dixon	3.1	1	4	2	5	—	15	1
Woollcombe	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Cox	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	—
Dyson	—	—	—	—	6.4	1	23	1
Kriekenbeck	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	

H.M.S. "TAMAR" *v.* H.K.C.C. XI.

An interesting and well contested match took place the same afternoon on the Naval Cricket Ground, Happy Valley, between H.M.S. *Tamar* and a H.K.C.C. Eleven. The *Tamar* batted first, sending in Good and Knight, who were not separated until 25 runs had been scored. The innings, however, closed for 57. The Club then lost five wickets for 4 runs, but owing to the steady play of Messrs. Grimble (23) and Lowe (21) the Club eventually won by 3 runs. Refreshments were kindly provided by H.M.S. *Tamar*. We hope to hear of a return match being played shortly.

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

Good, c Grimble, b Woodgates	11
Knight, c Jordan, b Grimble	14
Shettle, c Mounsey, b Lowe	13
Lyon, c and b Woodgates	1
Sutton, b Grimble	1
Solfleet, b Lowe	4
Hallifax, not out	5
Pollicolt, run out	4
Duffill, b Lowe	1
Hill, c Mounsey, b Lowe	0
Seaward, c Grimble, b Mounsey	0
Extras	3
Total	57

H.K.C.C. XI.

J. A. Woodgates, b Solfleet	0
G. Grimble, c Lyon, b. Solfleet	23
C. R. Jordan, l.b.w., b. Solfleet	0
R. Gerrard, c and b Solfleet	0
K. W. Mounsey, run out	0
J. Brown, b Shettle	1
A. R. Lowe, b Good	21
T. J. Wild, b Solfleet	0
P. Robertson, l.b.w., b. Good	5
W. C. Worcester, b Good	0
N. H. Rutherford, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Grimble	11	1	33	2
Woodgates	8	3	11	2
Lowe	5	3	4	4
Mounsey	3	-	6	1

H.K.C.C. XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shettle	8	—	18	1
Solfleet	12	1	23	5
Hallifax	2	—	7	
Good	2	—	5	2

The following nineteen have been chosen by the Selection Committee to practice at the reserved net for the Interport Cricket Match, and it is hoped that they will all do so as often as they can :—

H. R. H. Hancock, T. Sercombe Smith, Major Dorehill, R.A., Major Dyson, A.P.D., Capt. Weymouth, R.A., Capt. Radcliffe, R.E., H. Arthur, F. Maitland. C. M. G. Burnie, M. J. Doctor, J. E. Lee, Lt. Kriekenbeck, 22nd Bombay Inf., Lt. Burke, 22nd Bombay Inf., Major Beresford Ash, R.W.F., A. Mackenzie, W. E. Dixon, Private Preedy, R.W.F., Morrison, R.N., and P. A. Cox.

THE STRAITS TEAM FOR HONGKONG.

The following is the cricket team chosen to represent the Straits Settlements at Hongkong next month :—

Captain Dewing, Messrs. J. G. Mactaggart, C. F. Green, G. M. Billings, W. Langham Carter, H. W. Sharp, A. G. Wright, C. W. Darbishire, and D. Kerr (Singapore); Messrs. M. H. Whitley and A. B. Voules, and Capt. Ainslie (Selangor); and Mr. P. Mackenzie (Perak).

As some of the Straits team will probably be leaving by the mail of the 8th November, the Hon. Sec. of the H.K.C.C. informs us (the *Straits Times* says they leave by the *Ballaarat*), the following are the dates of the Interport Cricket Matches; but there may be some alterations :—

Hongkong *v.* Straits, 11th and 12th Nov.
Shanghai *v.* Straits, 13th and 14th Nov.
Hongkong *v.* Shanghai, 15th and 16th Nov.

The dates for the tennis matches will be fixed later on. According to the *Straits Times*, Messrs. Green and Dewing and Capt. Ainslie will represent the Straits at tennis.

It may be noted that, owing to the great difficulties in the way of Native States men getting leave, the bulk of the Straits team for Hongkong, quite contrary to all precedent, will have to be supplied from Singapore this year.

With regard to the projected visit of Hongkong and Ceylon teams to Singapore at the Chinese New Year, according to the Straits papers, neither of the Clubs mentioned expect to be able to give a definite reply to the Singapore invitation before the end of the year.

The *Times* Shanghai correspondent writes on the 16th August:—The British community here can hardly help comparing the energy with which Russia, whose commercial interests at Newchwang are practically *nil*, consolidates her position in that treaty port with the indifference which the British Government shows with regard to the situation in the treaty port of Shanghai, where the commercial interests of Great Britain throughout the Far East have hitherto centred. People ask whether the reduction of the British garrison here to below the strength of the German garrison is also part of the "Yangtsze Agreement," as our German friends insist on calling the Anglo-German Agreement. From the way in which the Germans go on acquiring land and building what seem to be permanent barracks, the outward evidence is that they, at any rate, have come to stay.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

RESULT OF 6-A-SIDE COMPETITION TO 23RD OCTOBER.

Captains.	Matches Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals for	Goals against	Points
Mr. Russell	7	3	0	4	3	0	10
,, Danby	7	3	1	3	5	3	9
,, Goldring	7	2	2	3	4	7	7
,, Lowe	7	1	5	1	8	12	3
,, Beattie	6	2	1	3	3	2	7
,, Kew	6	2	2	2	5	4	6
,, McMurtrie	6	1	2	3	2	3	5
,, Stevens, R.E.	6	3	2	1	4	3	7
					34	34	

Mr. Russell's team wins the competition and takes possession of the Cup which was presented by Messrs. N. W. Slade and H. W. Looker in 1897.

COREAN TRADE IN 1900.

Mr. Gubbins, who writes the consular report on the trade of Corea in 1900, says :—

In his report on the trade of Corea for the year 1894, His Majesty's Consul-General remarked that the unfavourable anticipations formed as to the future of trade in that year owing to the progress of the China-Japan War had, fortunately, not been realised. Similarly, with regard to the trade of 1900. it is satisfactory to be able to note that in spite of the troubles in China the value of the total trade of Corea for the year under review has not only not decreased, but has exceeded that of any previous year. This result is explained to a large extent by the fact that although the export of Corean produce to China, which is in Chinese hands, decreased, and importations of foreign goods by Chinese merchants likewise diminished; these disadvantages were more than counterbalanced by the stimulus given to the export of Corean cereals by the interruption of the export trade of Newchwang, and by the demand for food supplies for the foreign troops employed in military operations in China.

So far as imports alone are concerned, the figures for 1900 were exceeded by those for the year 1898, while the customs revenue for the year fell short of that for the year 1897.

The large increase in the trade of 1900. which occurred chiefly under the head of exports, may therefore be regarded as the result rather of exceptional circumstances than of the normal development of trade.

The trade of Corea has more than doubled itself in the course of six years, and the increase in value of the trade of last year over that of the previous 12 months was £694,156. This increase is made up as follows :—

	Increase.
FOREIGN TRADE.	
Exports	£444,203
Exports—gold	69,967
Imports	70,576
COAST TRADE.	
Exports	56,607
Imports	52,803

The large increase noticeable under the heading of foreign exports is distributed over the five principal items of the Corean export trade, namely, rice, beans, hides, ginseng, and gold.

The large increase of over £100,000 in the coast trade during the year under review, shows that the opening of the new ports has not, as yet, had the effect which was anticipated of increasing direct foreign shipment at the expense of the inter-port trade.

The increase noticeable in the trade of the year under review is reflected in the shipping statistics, and this increase is the more satisfactory in view of the serious interference caused by the troubles in China to the regular movements of the Japanese steamships, which so largely monopolise the carrying trade of Corea.

As compared with the previous year the figures show an increase in sailing ships of 26 vessels, representing an increase in tonnage of 4,125 tons, and in steamships of 431 vessels, representing an increase in tonnage of 23,908 tons.

Here, as usual, Japan still easily holds her own, though a slight increase is noticeable in Corean shipping. The appearance of American shipping in the returns is due simply to visits paid to Wonsan by an American steamer under Russian charter, and to the employment on the west coast of a launch and some sailing schooners in connection with the American mines. The proportion between the number of vessels given in the returns and the tonnage recorded shows the smallness of the majority of the vessels engaged in Corean trade.

A table annexed to this report gives the number and distribution in the capital and open ports of the foreign population of Corea. The relatively small number of Western foreigners, as compared with Japanese and Chinese, explains the classification adopted in this table, which shows that out of a total foreign population of a little over 20,000, more than three-fourths are Japanese, while of the remainder three-fourths again are Chinese. Large Japanese communities are, it will be seen, established in the capital and four of the open ports, the Chinese population being concentrated chiefly in capital and Chemulpo. Of the other foreign residents, Americans are by far the most numerous, numbering in all 239, of whom 99 reside in Seoul, 34 at Ping-Yang, and 65 at the American mine. Those of British nationality come next. The total number of these is 141, of whom 66 are residents of Seoul. The numbers of French, German, and Russian subjects are 80, 62, and 45 respectively, the majority of whom reside in the capital. The remaining 29 foreigners are distributed amongst eight nationalities I should add that a very large proportion of the American, British and French residents in Corea are members of missionary bodies.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the great obstacles to the development of Corean trade which exist in the absence of good roads and other facilities for transport, in the unsatisfactory condition of the currency, and in the general weakness and inefficiency of the Government. That in the face of these obstacles the trade of Corea has increased, and continues to increase, to the extent now observable, is a hopeful sign for the future.

GERMAN CONSULATES IN CHINA.

The local mandarins (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) have received the following dispatch from Viceroy Liu of Nanking, who in turn obtained the information translated by us below from H.H. Prince Ching, Comptroller-General of the Boards on Government Affairs and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking. The subject matter of this dispatch refers to the number of German Consulates in the Treaty port of China at the present moment, and the limits of their jurisdiction *in re* matters involving German and Chinese subjects :—

1.—Consulate in Tientsin; full council, with jurisdiction over matters affecting German subjects in the whole province of Chihli; the six prefectures and two independent sub-prefectures of Shantung province, namely, Wuting, Chinan, Tungch'ang, Yenchow, Ichou, and Ts'aochou prefectures, and Lints'ing and Chining independent sub prefectures; the provinces of Shansi and Honan; Outer and Inner Mongolia; the three Manchurian Provinces and the regions North and South of the Tienshan (Celestial Mountains, Kuldja and Chinese Turkestan, respectively).

2.—Consulate-General at Chefoo, Shantung; under Consul-General, having jurisdiction over the four prefectures of Shantung, namely, Têngchou, Laichou, Ts'ingchou, and T'aian.

3.—Consulate-General at Shanghai, province of Kiangsu; under Consul-General, having jurisdiction over the four provinces of Kiangsu, Chèkiang, Anhui and Kiangsi.

4.—Consulate at Amoy, Fukien Province; under Consul, having jurisdiction over the whole of Fukien Province.

5.—Consulate at Foochow; under Consul. This officer has no judicial powers vested in him.

6.—Vice Consulate at Swatow, Kwangtung Province; under Vice-Consul, with jurisdiction over the two prefectures of Huichou and Ch'aochou and the independent sub-prefecture of Chiayingchou, all of Kwangtung Province.

7.—Vice-Consulate at Canton (Kwangchoufu), provincial capital of Kwangtung; under Vice-Consul, having jurisdiction over all the prefectures and sub-prefectues of Kwangtung Province, with the exception of the above-named two prefectures and one sub-prefecture under the Swatow Vice-Consul. Also with jurisdiction over the three provinces of Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow, and the Island of Hainan (Kiuangchou, Kwangtung Province).

8.—Consulate at Hankow, province of Hupeh; under Consul, jurisdiction over the five provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuen, Shensi, and Kansu.

HONGKONG.

The only case of communicable disease notified as occurring in the Colony last week was one of puerperal fever (Chinese).

Mr. F. A. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, has gone to Shanghai for a few days' change in order thoroughly to recover from his recent illness.

The Hongkong Police Recreation Club held its ordinary annual meeting on the 19th inst. forenoon. Judging by the reports and accounts presented, the Club is in a very flourishing condition.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week showed that 261 non-Chinese and 103 Chinese visited the former institution, 103 non-Chinese and 1,581 Chinese the latter.

H.E. Senhor Horta e Costa, Governor of Macao, accompained by Lady Horta e Costa and suite, arrived on the 19th inst. on an unofficial visit to this Colony. They stopped at the Hongkong Hotel and left again on Monday.

We received on the 23rd inst. a message from the Joint Telegraph Co. to the effect that the laying of the new cable from Durban to Perth, *via* Mauritius, Rodriguez, and the Cocos Islands, has been completed, and that the line will probably be opened for traffic on the 1st prox.

While the ferry-launch *Chung Ching* was crossing the harbour on the 22nd inst. from Yaumati to Hongkong she collided with another launch, *Sin Taikoo*, belonging to the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. The damage done was trifling, and fortunately no one was injured.

The local A.D.C., after contemplating a change of programme for the forthcoming Cricket Week, including the production of one of Pinero's shorter comedies, has decided after all to adhere to its orginal idea and only put on an entertainment of the nature of that given before the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Terrible* last year.

The local agent of the Messageries Maritimes company informs us that he is advised by wire that the s.s. *Ernest Simons* will probably leave Colombo on or about the 25th inst. instead of on the 21st inst. as per schedule time. He understands that the delay is on account of the steamer to Australia connecting with her in Colombo having left Marseilles late.

The number of sports indulged in in the Colony is getting less limited than in the past. A baseball club has been formed, we hear, and has commenced practising. The game is not of course quite new to Hongkong, but it has not been seen here for some years now. The main difficulty in starting has been the lack of appliances for there are a number of residents ready to play.

The body of the farmer who died last week in the village of Tailamfu, Saikung district, after a brawl, has been exhumed by the police and sent to the mortuary, where a *post-mortem* examination revealed that the man had died from heart-disease. As the deceased was the aggressor in the fight, no further proceedings will be taken by the police against the other farmer, with whom he quarrelled.

The return of deaths in the Colony during the month of September shows that 30 deaths occurred among the European and foreign community (19 Civilans, 6 Army, 5 Navy) and 522 in the Chinese community (131 in No. 2 district being the highest figure), 30 deaths were caused by chest affections and 84 by fevers, malaria claiming 54 and plague 22. The principal percentages were:—British and foreign civil population 24.4 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese, Victoria, land 25.8, harbour 20.5; Chinese, whole Colony, land 23.2, boat 21.5, land and boat, 22.9; total civil community, 23.

An old Chinaman had his ankle fractured on the 22nd inst. by the fall of a stone while working at Taikoktsui. He was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Alec Marsh was amongst those who left by the *Empress of China* on the 23rd inst. He has gone to Shanghai and expects to be back in Hongkong in about two months' time.

Japanese papers say that the Taiwan Ginko is reported to have instituted enquiries with a view to opening a branch office in Hongkong, there only being an agency here at present.

We have to record the death of Mr. Nowrojee Sorabjee Tata, priest to the local Parsee community, which took place on the 21st inst. at the Parsee Club. The deceased was of a very sociable character, and was much liked by all. He was about 35 years of age. The funeral was attended yesterday afternoon by nearly all the members of the Zoroastrian sect.

In another column will be found the announcement of the marriage of Mr. David Wood, of the Public Works Department, the popular secretary of the St. Andrew's Society here. Mr. Wood was married at the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, on the 16th inst. His friends look forward to the speedy return of Mr. Wood with his wife to the Colony.

A correspondent writing over the signature of "A Disgusted Lady Resident," says that when she was returning from a bicycle-ride on Saturday morning she was waylaid in Kennedy Road, where she was resting, by a "filthy-looking Chinaman," who attempted to steal her bicycle, and was only prevented from doing so by our correspondent's prompt action We are asked to insert this as a warning to ladies.

Between twelve and one o'clock on the 21st inst. fire broke out on the first and second floors of a house at 249, Queen's Road Central. The Fire Brigade turned out, and confined the fire to the first and second floors. The first was completely gutted, but is insured in the Sun On Insurance Company for $8,000, The damage to the second floor was not serious, and is covered by insurance—$2,000 in the Fuk On Company.

On the 19th inst. last the amateurs of Canton, assisted by Mr. Alec Marsh and Professor Galluzzi, gave a concert which was a great success. There was a large and appreciative audience and all those who took part in the programme distinguished themselves. Mr. Marsh sang "Star of Eve," "La Serenata," "A Japanese Love Song" and "The King's Minister," and several encores, including the duet "Excelsior" with Mr. F. Hayley Bell. Signor Galluzzi created a very favourable impression and was enthusiastically encored for Chopin's Valse, which he played in a very masterly manner, showing wonderful technical skill as well as artistic conception.

Mr. George Grimble in his organ recital at the Union Church on Tuesday, submitted several pieces which are new to Hongkong. The opening piece of the programme, a Grand Chœur, was composed by Alfred Hollins, the blind organist of St. George's Church, Edinburgh, one of the youngest living organists. The composition proved that Hollins is a most gifted musician, although having the affliction of being stone-blind. The selection of the other organ items reflected great credit on the taste of Mr. Grimble, and were played by him in his best style. Mr. C. H. Lammert's choice of Gounod's recititive and area "Lend me your aid" showed that he is rather ambitious. His intentions were no doubt good, however; and as he is possessed of a rather nice tenor voice we hope to hear more of him. Mr. J. H. Moir is by no means a Van Biene, but he played very correctly in the 'cello and organ duet "Adagio Religioso," Op. 55 (*Borch*). Mrs. Mudie was unfortunately suffering from a throat-complaint and could not take her place in the soprano and tenor duet with Mr. E. Mirow, Stainer's "Love Divine! all love excelling." Mr. Mirow, however, sang "My Hope is in the Everlasting" (from the *Daughter of Jairus*), and it was very sweetly and tastefully rendered. The Union Church was comfortably filled, and no doubt the congregation will look forward with pleasure to the next recital in three weeks' time. The collection, which amounted to about $100, was in aid of the organ fund.

On the 20th inst. H.M. cruiser *Astraea* arrived from Amoy, and the French gunboat *Decidée* from Foochow. The British transports *Rajah* and *Uganda* came in from Calcutta on the 19th inst.

The British transport *Sumatra* arrived from Calcutta on the 20th inst. On the 21st inst. the British transport *Uganda* left for Taku, the French cruiser Friant for Yokohama, and the French transport *Dordogne* for Tonkin.

The British sloop *Phoenix* arrived from Canton on the 22nd inst. and the British storeship *Humber* from Weihaiwei, while the British transports *Rajah* and *Sumatra* left for Taku.

On the 23rd inst. the German gunboat *Iltis* arrived from Canton, and the British transport *Umta* from Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The coast-survey of the Philippines by the U.S. Survey Department has commenced.

The Tonkin *gendarmes* are to be mounted on Arab steeds in future, a consignment having arrived from the China Expeditionary Corps.

The terms of an extradition treaty between Servia and Great Britain are published in the *Gazette*.

Rear-Admiral Kempff, of the United States Squadron in China waters, has been on a visit to Peking, a guest of Mr. Conger.

The *Sinwenpao* learns that the Chinese plenipotentiaries had a conference with the various Foreign Ministers at Peking on the 8th inst., to consider the question of the evacuation by foreign troops of Manchuria and Tientsin.

An appeal has been filed against the judges' decision dismissing the charge of libel instituted against Senor Valdez, editor of the Spanish periodical *Miau*, by the two Filipino members of the Philippines Civil Commission, Senores Pardo Tavera and Benito Lagardo.

A new Residency is provided for in Malacca; but it is not definitely decided whether it is to be on the site of the present one, or on the site purchased for one eighteen years ago, when the vote was cut out of the estimates. The present Residency is quite unsuitable to the needs of a Resident Councillor, having been built up at various times, and it lacks proper accommodation for anyone other than a bachelor.

The *Kobe Chronicle's* Vladivostock correspondent mentions as an indication of the restoration of tranquility in Manchuria that along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway the Commander-in-Chief of the Amur military district has found it possible to give permission to the wives and families of officers and other officials to join their husbands serving in places of Northern Manchuria situated on the railroad line, and also at Tzitzikar, Ninguta, Quantchendsi and San-Sin.

On the 16th inst. in the Court of Requests at Singapore a private of the Singapore Volunteer Corps was sued by Colour-Sergeant Sharp, on behalf of Major the Hon. A. Murray, Officer Commanding the S.V.C., for the recovery of the sum of $25, the amount of capitation grant, due under the rules of the Singapore Volunteer Rifle Corps, for failing to comply with the requirements for efficiency. There was no defence and judgment was entered for the plaintiff accordingly, with costs.

A curious story reaches us from Saigon. It is an annual custom there to hold an official examination of paddy from the twenty provinces of Cochin-China, the best samples being sent on to the Chamber of Commerce, where four expert rice-merchants report on them and award prizes to the best growers. This year, we are told, the experts have proposed to the authorities to make the Annamite planters, who wish to keep their paddy in stock, to sell out. They allege that long storage turns the grain yellow—a result which is usually attributed to a damp season. The real reason for forcing the sale is said to be that the Annamite planters contemplate the erection of godowns in the interior next season and standing out against the Chinese, so as to maintain the price of paddy at a good level, instead of throwing it all at once on the Cholon market and bringing prices down with a run. The Chinese are said to have got at the experts mentioned above, wishing through them to force the Annamites to sell out at a low rate.

A draft of a new mining code for the Philippines is being prepared by the chief of the bureau at Manila.

The request of the Spanish residents for permission to erect a monument on th Plagal Intendencia was refused by the Muicipalitye of Manila.

The warships at Amoy on the 19th inst. were H.M.S. *Albion*, the U.S. monitor *Monterey* (on her way to Shanghai), and the Japanese cruisers *Suma* and *Tatsuta*, which have now left.

Admiral Pottier, commanding the French Squadron in the Far East, has a letter in the *Echo de Chine*, regretting that the state of his health renders it impossible for him to pay his projected visit to Shanghai.

On the 22nd inst. the Shanghai A.D.C. gave at the Lyceum Theatre their 125th performance, presenting Mark Melford's farcial comedy *Kleptomania*. Another representation will be given today,

Colonel Count Stuerghk, Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché at Berlin, last month handed to Count von Waldersee, on behalf of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen set in brilliants.

A Burma company is considering the possibility of establishing a line of steam launches on the Upper Salween, above the "Grand Rapid." Important timber stations in Siam are easily accessible from the Upper Salween; and so are many important places on the British side of the river.

At a meeting of French landowners in Shanghai on the 17th inst., to discuss the question of taxation for the river conservancy scheme, it was decided to call a public meeting of the ratepayers to formulate a scheme for the organisation of a league similar to the China Association.

The northern native press reports that a Manchu, named Wen Ti, holding the prefectship of Honanfu, is chagrined because the Court did not listen to his advice not to return to Peking, and will probably commit suicide. He has converted his yamen into an Imperial Lodge, and himself taken up quarters in an ancestral temple outside the city. His family have gone into a rented house, and the people are watching him with a sort of awe, wondering if he is going to carry out his expressed intentions to die.

A Nanking despatch to Shanghai states, in reference to the officers selected by Viceroy Liu Kung-yi to go to Japan to witness the army manœuvres there, in response to an invitation from the Japanese Government, that Viceroy Liu has appointed the Taotais T'ao and Tu, General Yang and Colonel Lung, and that these four officials left Nanking for Shanghai on the 11th inst., to catch the Japanese mail for that country. Governor Yieh of Soochow has also selected two officials, a Taotai and a General, to go to Japan for the same purpose.

At the Shanghai Regatta on the 18th inst., the International Eights ended in a victory for the German crew, the Irish being second, and the English third and last. The *N.-C. Daily News* says:—That this race would be a very close one between the English and Germans was the prediction made during the last three months. The result, however, came as a general surprise to most of the spectators, for the German eight were decisively victorious, and in their work showed marked superiority over their opponents. . . . The last time an International Eights Race was won by a German crew was in 1886, with Huchting as stroke. Four years ago the Irish won the race, next year the Scotch, the year after that the English, and now the Germans have secured the victory.

In Acheen, Sumatra, all is reported quiet, even in the distant coast states; cultivation of the soil is progressing slowly but surely. Tobacco-planting has been started. Gutta-growing has been taken in hand but the Chinese have no fancy for this line of enterprise. The construction of railways is actively proceeding. Among other signs of progress, a race club has been started at Kota Rajah, the capital of Acheen. Griffins have been ordered from Australia at an average of $360 each. The success of the club is doubtful. The keep of horses there is very costly, and the continual changes among officers is another hindrance. The titular Sultan of Acheen is steadily being mowed up by pursuing parties.

Sir Alexander Swettenham, who has been staying at Government House, Singapore, a week or so, left by the M.M. *Natal* for Europe on the 14th inst. After a short stay in England, he will proceed to take over his new appointment of Governor of British Guiana.

News has been received in Shanghai from the General Convention of the American Episcopal Church in session in San Francisco, that Bishop Graves's jurisdiction has been divided into the dioceses of Shanghai and Hankow. Bishop Graves remains Bishop of Shanghai, and the Rev. J. A. Ingle, M.A., has been elected Bishop of Hankow.

The *Echo de Chine* says that M. de Lanessan has written to the electors of Tonkin and Annam, thanking them for having spontaneously charged him with their representation in the Superior Colonial Council. His numerous occupations prevent him, however, from accepting the renewal of his mandate. M. de Lanessan has stated that he will give every assistance in his power to his successor.

At 6.17 a.m. on the 16th inst., on the high seas, in lat. 36.20 N., long. 122.41 E, a passenger by the name of Mr. R. J. Denny, who joined the s.s. *Hsinchi* at Chefoo, jumped overboard and was drowned. The steamer sailed around the place where the sad occurrence happened for over an hour, but no trace of the body or of a soft white felt hat which the passenger wore could be seen. The weather at the time was fine and clear, with a comparatively smooth sea. The ship was then put to her course and proceeded towards Shanghai.

A despatch received in Shanghai from Peking states that the proposed Government lottery, wrongly alleged to have been fathered by Sir Robert Hart and intended to be engineered by Viceroy Li Hung-chang, although eagerly advocated by a certain section of officials in the metropolitan and provincial administrations, has not received the support at first anticipated from the powers that be. On the contrary, such a scheme is considered derogatory to the dignity and latent resources of the Empire, and the upshot has been that this lottery scheme has been rejected and postponed *sine die*.

The *P. & T. Times* of the 5th October contains a report of the trial on the 30th September before Chief Justice Wilkinson of H. F. Piper, who was indicted for robbery and violence and for larceny in a dwelling-house with menaces and threats. The trial broke down; the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Morgan Phillips, was unable to produce any Chinese witnesses in support of the charges against the prisoner, though every effort had been made to secure them. The Crown Prosecutor had therefore no evidence to offer, and in consequence the Chief Justice directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was recorded, and the prisoner thereupon discharged.

The new educational edicts, according to native journals in Shanghai, are having a tremendous influence on the book-trade in China. The demand for new books is immense. Even outside Shanghai the same reports come in of extraordinary sales of books in the new subjects. Thus there are three shops in Yangchow which sell lithographed books. Since the abolition of the essay, the students have been jostling each other before their counters in their eagerness to secure the latest books. Now that the yearly examination is about to take place, the sales are even greater, the prices have gone up, and the shops are making ten-fold more profit than formerly.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says:—A previous paragraph in these columns reported the death of the Grand Secretary Yung Lu's son on the road, a day or two after the Court had left Hsian, and that Yung Lu had been granted four days' leave to attend to his son's funeral, etc. A telegram received yesterday by the local mandarins from Tungkuan now reports the arrival there of Yung Lu to rejoin the Court, having had his leave curtailed by a special telegram from the Empress Dowager, who required his "immediate presence at Court." It may be here stated that it is conjectured amongst the local mandarins that the Empress Dowager was constrained to send such a peremptory order to Yung Lu, owing to a sudden report that, disgusted with Court life, he was going to have his head shaved and become a Buddhist bonze on the road.

The interport cricket match at Kobe ended on the 16th inst. in a victory for the home team by 137 runs. The scores were:—Kobe 116 and 291, Yokohama 80 and 190.

The Penang municipal estimates for 1902 are: Revenue $459,485 and outlay $457,253. The Malacca municipal revenue for 1902 is set at $30,240, the outlay being $29,698.

Dr. Robert Coltman has been appointed by Prince Su, Imperial Chief Commissioner of Octroi, as his foreign agent in collecting the octroi to be levied on the railway. He has for some time been private tutor in English to the Prince.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Sub-Lieutenants—R. C. S. Hunt, to the *Endymion* to date Oct. 1; A. L. Strange, to the *Glory*, to date Sept. 24. Engineer—W. Toop, to the *Glory*, additional, to date September 19. Paymaster—F. R. Luke, to the *Argonaut*, to date September 19.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1900-01	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	24,492,015	33,433,942

SILK.

CANTON, 12th October:—Tsatlees.—There is no business to report. Re-reels.—Have weakened to $585 for No. 1, at which price a parcel of 30 bales has been placed. Filatures.—Holders in general have held their ground steadily throughout the fortnight. During the past week rumours of shortage in the 6th crop, the yield of which is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 bales, have induced some buyers to re-enter the market, and a brisk business has been done at hardening rates. Settlements for Europe amount to about 1,000 bales, and the market closes strong, especially for desirable lots. Short-reels.—Have also attracted a share of attention, especially in the higher grades. Kwong Shun Cheong 14/16 has sold at $815, and King Shing Gold Lion 14/16 at $795. In medium grades, Chin Ho 14/16 has been done at $760, Man Po Lun 14/16 at $750 and Kwong King Loong, Man Po Cheong 14/16 at $745. Waste.—Has ruled very quiet owing to the exaggerated ideas of holders. These have now begun to lower their pretentions and the easier rates appear to attract some little business at the close on the basis of $101 to $102 for Steam Extra Selected opened and $87 to $88 for Extra-Extra opened.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—The prices are advancing, holders being firm.

Shekloong,	No. 1, White.....	$8.65 to	$8.70	pcl.
do.	„ 2, White.....	6.85 to	6.90	„
Shekloong,	No. 1, Brown ...	6.10 to	6.15	„
do.	„ 2, Brown ...	5.90 to	5.95	„
Swatow,	No. 1, White.....	8.60 to	8.65	pcl.
do.	„ 1, White.....	7.75 to	7.80	„
Swatow,	No. 1, Brown ...	6.00 to	6.05	„
do.	„ 2, Brown ...	5.85 to	5.90	„
Foochow Sugar Candy		12.65 to	12.70	„
Shekloong „		10.75 to	10.80	„

RICE.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—The tone of the market slightly improves, and the prices are on the advance. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	$2.75 to	2.80	
„ Round, Good quality	3.80 to	3.85	
„ Long	3.95 to	4.00	
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.85 to	2.90	
„ Garden, „ No. 1	3.30 to	3.35	
„ White.....	4.05 to	4.10	
Fine Cargo	4.17 to	4.23	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Susquehanna*, sailed on the 27th September. For New York:—23,986 rolls matting, 2,014 boxes cassia, 1,938 pkgs. firecrackers, 1,300 boxes palmleaffans, 1,077 cases fans, 941 boxes tea, 842 bales rattancore, 600 cases heather brushes, 600 cases ginger, 405 bales strawbraids, 103 cases Chinaware, 84 bales canes, 70 cases gallnuts, 32 cases teasticks, 30 bales rushhats, 30 cases staraniseed oil, 516 pkgs. merchandise.

Per M.M. steamer *Indus*, sailed on the 23rd September. For Marseilles:—156 bales raw silk. 368 bales waste silk. 2 cases silks, 6 cases feathers, 8 cases curios. For Havre:—1 case fans. For Lyons:—264 bales raw silk. For London:—21 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—Since our last advices, in sympathy with Bombay and Shanghai, our rates have further improved, and a fair amount of chests changed hands at the following rates:—

This Year's New	at	$890/900
Last "	"	910/920
2 "	"	920/930
3/4 "	"	930/940
Putterfore	"	950

Bengal.—Owing to the prospective advance in the tariff on opium in Philippine Islands, there was much activity in our market during the first part of the fortnight, and large sales were made in New Patna at $912½ to $937½ and in New Benares at $897½ to $917½. Subsequently market became very quiet and rates receded, New Patna to $932½ and New Benares to $912½, closing very quiet. Small sales of Old Patna were made at $950. Old Benares continue neglected.

Persian.—Superior drug was sold at $680 per picul.

STOCK.

Patna	2,440
Benares	481
Malwa	560
Persian	3,120½

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—Improved to the extent of $¼ to $1. Market firm. Stock, about 900 bales.

Bombay	21.00 to 22.00	piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca	22.00 to 25.00	"
Shanghai and Japanese	27.00 to 28.00	"
Tungchow and Ningpo	29.00 to 30.00	"

Sale: 700 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 15th October.—Demand from the country still holds off, there being little or no inquiry except for the small wants of the city. A trifling hand to mouth business has consequently to be noticed at unchanged prices except in cases of specially desired tickets, which have fetched 50 cents. to a dollar per bale higher owing to their scarcity. Twenties have been practically neglected, the bulk of the small business done being in Tens and Sixteens. The tightness of money combined with the prolonged draught in the consuming districts precludes the possibility of any improvement taking place in the near future, and we close with a quiet and unsteady market. Receipts during the interval have overtaken the offtakes and our stocks show a substantial increase on last estimate.

The enquiry for Shanghai and the Northern Ports shows signs of abatement, and latest telegrams from these places make those markets dull and quiet.

The products of our local Mill are steadily growing into favour with native dealers, and the demand for both spot cargo and forward delivery is keen at much higher and firmer prices, say $96½ for No. 10s. and $98½ for No. 12s., spot cargo, and $94½ and 96½ respectively for Nos 10s. and 12s., for delivery within 6 to 8 weeks, at which sales of about 800 bales have transpired.

Japanese Yarn:—There is no change in the continued quietness of this thread and the dullness has been more pronounced owing to unfavourable advices from Tonquin, the principal outlet for these spinnings. Quotations are all nominal.

Raw Cotton:—In sympathy with the advance on the other side, our local market for Indian staple firmed up at the beginning of the interval and all descriptions were quoted higher. Superfine machine ginned Bengal was in good demand and firmly held, and a choice parcel was readily taken up at $25. Total business of the fortnight amounted to 750 bales to from $22½ to $25, with an estimated unsold stock of about 1,000 bales on the market. The market is bare of Chinese descriptions. Reports of serious damage to the new crop have been confirmed. Quotations are Bengal $20 to $25 and China $27 to $30½.

Exchange on India has continued to decline and closes to-day weak at Rs. 142½ for T/T and Rs. 142¾ for Post. On Shanghai 73¼ and on Yokohama 6 per cent, premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended 19th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Total sales 11,396 bales, comprising 100 bales No. 6s., 150 bales No. 8s., 5,867 bales No. 10s., 550 bales No. 12s., 975 bales No. 16s. and 3,754 bales No. 20s., prices showing a further improvement of half to one Tael and market closing steady. Estimated unsold stock about 20,000 bales.

Japanese:—Business is curtailed by paucity of supplies, sales of only 1,500 bales being reported on the basis of Tls. 85 to 87 for No. 16s., and Tls. 86 to 88 for No. 20s., prices showing an advance of one Tael, especially on No. 16s., and market closing strong.

Local:—Market continues strong owing to small stock available, prices showing an advance of one to three Taels. Total sales about 2,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 78 to 80, Tls. 81 to 82 for No. 12s., Tls. 83 to 84 for No. 14s., and Tls. 85 to 86½ for No. 16s.

COALS.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—No sales of Japanese are reported. Small sales of Cardiff at $20 and $20½ ex Godown.

Cardiff	$19.00 to 20.00, weak, ex ship,	nominal
Australian	$21.00 to 12.50 ex godown,	nominal
Yubari Lump	$11.75 to 12.00 ex godown,	nominal
Miiki Lump	$10.00 ex ship,	nominal
Moji Lump	$7.00 to $9.50 ex ship,	quiet
Hongay double screened	10.50 ex godown	nominal
Hongay Lump	8.50 ex ship	nominal
Hongay Dust	6.00 "	nominal
Briquettes	16.00 "	nominal

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 50 bales No. 8 at $80, 1,500 bales No. 10 at $86 to $96 to arrive, 1,050 bales No. 12 at $89 to $99, 100 bales No. 16 at $104, 1,150 bales No. 20 at $92 to $104. *Grey Shirtings*: 1,200 pieces 8¼ lbs. No. 1 Blue Joss at $3·45. *Mexicans*: 1,500 pieces 32 Gold Dragon at $2.80

COTTON YARN—

		per bale		
Bombay—Nos.	10 to 20s	$75.00	to	$115.00
English—Nos.	16 to 24	114.00	to	120.00
"	22 to 24	120.00	to	128.00
"	28 to 32	136.00	to	142.00
"	38 to 42	155.00	to	170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

		per piece.		
Grey Shirtings—	6 lbs.	2.10	to	2.15
	7 lbs.	2.20	to	2.30
	8¼ lbs.	2.80	to	3.40
	9 to 10 lbs.	3.45	to	4.55
White Shirtings—	54 to 56 rd.	2.35	to	2.60
	58 to 60 "	3.05	to	4.00
	64 to 66 "	4.05	to	5.60
	Fine	5.15	to	7.45
	Book-folds	4.15	to	6.15
Victoria Lawns—	12 yards	0.73	to	1.20
T-Cloths—	6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.60	to	1.80
	7lbs. (32 "), "	1.85	to	2.15
	6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.82½	to	2.02½
	7lbs. (32 "), "	2.72½	to	3.20
	8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.80	to	3.40
Drills, English—	40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.00	to	6.80

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—	1½ to 8 lbs	1.45	to	3.50
Brocades—Dyed		—	to	—
		per yard		
Chintzes—Assorted		—	to	—
Velvets—Black, 22 in.		0.22	to	0.50
Velveteens—18 in.		0.21	to	0.26
		per dozen		
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk		—	to	—

WOOLENS—

		per yard		
Spanish Stripes—	Sundry chops.	0.62½	to	1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths		1.25	to	3.00
		per piece		
Long Ells—	Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.35	to	8.10
	Assorted	6.45	to	8.20
Camlets—	Assorted	12.00	to	30.75
Lastings—	30 yds., 31 inches Assorted	11.00	to	17.00
Orleans—	Plain	—	to	—
		per pair		
Blankets—	8 to 12 lbs.	2.50	to	4.00

METALS—

	per picul		
Iron—Nail Rod	4.25	to	—
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.25	to	—
Swedish Bar	6.75	to	—
Small Round Rod	4.75	to	—
Hoop ⅛ to 11/2 in.	5.25	to	—
Wire 15/25	8.50	to	—
Old Wire Rope	2.50	to	—
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	7.40	to	—
Australian	7.30	to	—
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	40.00	to	—
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	39.00	to	—
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	39.00	to	—
Composition Nails	60.00	to	—
Japan Copper, Slabs	41.00	to	—
Tin	69.25	to	—
	per box.		
Tin-Plates	7.50	to	—
	per cwt. case		
Steel ¼ to ⅝	5.75	to	—
New Chops 14/20 oz.	—	to	—

SUNDRIES—

	per picul		
Quicksilver	166.50	to	—
	per box.		
Window Glass	6.30	to	—
	per 10-gal. case		
Kerosene Oil	2.05	to	—

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—A fairly general business has been transacted during the past week, and rates have mostly been well maintained.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais ruled quiet during the earlier part of the period under review, but latterly have firmed up with sales at $620 and $622½. The market closes firm with probable buyers at $622½. Nationals are on offer at quotations.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have further improved their position with sales and buyers at $330. China Traders have declined to $58 sellers. North Chinas and Yangtszes continue in request at quotations. Cantons have sold at $157.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been in demand and close with buyers at the advanced rate of $360. China Fires have sold at $84 to $85 and are obtainable at the higher rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have been placed at $34¾ and $35 and continue in demand at the higher figure. Indo-Chinas.—Sales at $149 and $150 cash are reported, and more shares can probably be obtained at the latter quotation. China Manilas have strengthened and are wanted at $62. Douglases have sold at $47 and more shares can be had. China Mutuals are unchanged. Star Ferries can be obtained at $24½ (old) and $9½ (new). Shell Transports have been in strong request, and after sales at 40s., 45s., 47s. 6d., 50s., and 52s. 6d., are still in demand at the highest rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at $150 and $151, and are on offer at $152. Luzons have further declined to $25 sellers.

MINING.—We have no changes to report under this head.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at $285 and $287½, and close firm with buyers at the higher rate. For March a sale is reported at $300, and further shares could be placed. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been sold at $95½ and $96, and are in further request at the former rate. New Amoy Docks continue quiet and without change at $25.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at $193 and $194, and close with probable sellers of small lots. Kowloon Lands are wanted at $31¼. West Points have still further advanced, and are now enquired for at $64. Hongkong Hotels have sold at $140 to $138 and more shares can be obtained at the lower rate. Humphreys Estates are obtainable at $13½.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons sold at $13¼ and $13½ and are wanted. The quotations for the Northern Mills are taken from the latest Shanghai circulars to hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements sold at $22½, and are still obtainable. A. S. Watsons can be obtained at $16. Electrics continue in request at $13 (old) and $6¼ (new). Ropes sold at $175 and are obtainable at $177½. Ices are strong at $183 buyers. Bells Asbestos are wanted at $1.10, and United Asbestos at $9. China Provideents sold and have further buyers at $9¾.

MEMOS.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld., ordinary general meeting on the 12th November, transfer books closed from the 30th instant to the 12th November inclusive. Punjom Mining Company, Limited, notify a final call of $1 per share due on the 15th November.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	$125	$622½. L'don, £62. 15s.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	15s.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	$28, sellers
B. Shares	£8	$28, sellers
Foun. Shares...	£1	$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	$1.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	$10	$20.
China-Borneo Co., Ld.	$15	$38.
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	$20	$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	$10	$9¼, buyers
China Sugar	$100	$152, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	$500	$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ld.	$50	$50, nominal.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 42½, buyers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½.
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 260.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Hongkong	$100	$13½, buyers
Dairy Farm	$6	$8, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	$25	$55, sellers
Green Island Cement...	$10	$22½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	$50	$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	$10	$13, buyers
	$5	$6¼, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	$100	$280, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ld.	$5	$8, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	$50	$138, sellers
Hongkong Ice.....	$25	$183, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	$50	$95½, buyers
Hongkong Rope.....	$50	$177½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	$50	$287½, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	$50	$157, sales
China Fire	$20	$85, sellers
China Traders'	$25	$58, sellers
Hongkong Fire	$50	$360, buyers
North China	£25	Tls. 190, buyers
Straits	$20	nominal.
Union	$50	$330, buyers
Yangtsze.....	$60	$120, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	$100	$193.
Humphreys Estate...	$10	$13¾, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	$30	$31¼, buyers
West Point Building	$50	$64, buyers
Luzon Sugar	$100	$25, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ld.	$50	50, nominal.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	$325.
Jelebu	$5	$4¼, buyers
Queen's Mines, Ld....	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A....	$5	nominal.
Do. B....	$4½	nominal.
Punjom	$9	$4, sellers
Do. Perference...	$1	$1¼, sellers
Raubs	18	$14, sellers
New Amoy Dock	$6¾	$25.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	$50	$55.
Powell, Ld.....	$10	$10, nominal
Robinson Piano Co., Ld.	$50	$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	$50	$62, buyers
	$40	
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£10, buyers
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	£7. 10s., sellers
Do. Bonus	£5	£5., sellers
Douglas Steamship	$50	$47, sales & sellers.
H., Canton and M...	$15	$35, buyers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	$150.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.....	£1	£2. 12s. 6d., buys.
Star Ferry	$10	$21½, sellers $9½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co....	$5	$1.
United Abestos	$4	$9, buyers
Do	$10	$15.
Universal Trading Co., Ld.	$5	$19½, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse...	$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ld.	$10	$10.
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	$10	$16, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.

SHANGHAI, 16th October (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). A fair miscellaneous business has been done during the week at firm rates. BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Local sales took place at $625, 620 and 625; the market closes steady, with sellers at last figure. INSURANCE.—Marine. No business is reported in these stocks. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. Cash shares were placed during the week at Tls. 108, 108.50, 109, 108, 107, 107.50; the market closes with buyers at Tls. 107 to 108. The following settlements are reported:—Tls. 111 and 109.50 for November, 112 for December, 112 for January, 115 and 116 for March. Shell Transport shares are offering. SUGARS.—China sold at $150 for 31st inst. Peraks are quiet. MINING.—Raubs changed hands at $14. Chinese Engineering and Mining shares took a quick rise to Tls. 11.20 for cash, but have since receded to sales and sellers at Tls. 10.40. Settlements took place for 31st inst., at 10.50 and for December at 10.00 and 11.30. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ld. Cash rates have been maintained at Tls. 262.50 to 265, but shares are obtainable at latter figure. Settlements were made for 31st inst. at 265, 267.50, 262.50 and 265, for December at 272.50, 275 and 272.50, for January 277.50, for March 280 and 285. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares are quiet. LANDS.—Shanghais were taken at Tls. 99 and 100. Weihaiwei Lands changed hands at Tls. 20. INDUSTRIAL.—Gas shares were purchased at Tls. 117.50. Major sold at Tls. 40. In Cotton Mills, Laou Kung Mows were placed at Tls. 42.50. Ice shares sold at Tls. 32 and are offering. Pulp and Paper Mill shares changed hands at Tls. 108 for cash and are offering for cash and time. Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ld. (In Liquidation). The Liquidator's Report and Statement of Account is published for presentation at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders called for 13th November. The land, buildings and machinery of the Company realised Tls. 10,685 at auction. The Working Account showed a debit balance of Tls. 10,023.47, which was equalised by sundry loans made to the Company. These have now all been paid off and there is a net sum of Tls. 2,700 to be appropriated, as shareholders shall think fit. Moutrie and Co. shares are wanted. TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—Shanghai Cargo Boats were placed at Tls. 132.50 cash, 137.50 for February and 135 for November. Co-operative Cargo Boats sold at Tls. 140 for January. MISCELLANEOUS.—Waterworks shares are wanted. Sumatra Tobacco shares are quiet. Langkat Tobacco Co. A firm demand for cash shares brought rates from Tls. 320 to 335, the market closing steady. Settlements were made for December at Tls. 330, 340, 345 and 350 and for January at 355. Horse Bazaar changed hands at Tls. 100. Hall and Holtz, Ld. An interim dividend of $2 is declared, payable on 24th inst. Shares sold at $36, but higher rates are now wanted. Central Stores were taken at $20 and 21 and are wanted. Astor House Hotel shares were purchased at $275 and 277.50. DEBENTURES.—Shanghai Land Investment 5 per cent. were sold at Tls. 93, cum accrued interest, 6 per cent. Investments are in request.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 25th October.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 3/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 5/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11 3/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.41
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.44
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.94¾
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46½
Credits, 60 days' sight	47¼
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	142½
Bank, on demand	142¾
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	142½
Bank, on demand	142¾
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	73⅝
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	61
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	43/4
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	½
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	115⅞
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1¼
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.37
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	54
BAR SILVER per oz.	26 7/16

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 25th October.—During the past two weeks freights have continued dull. Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul for small carriers; to Java, 27 cents per picul last; to Philippines, 30 cents per picul. Bangkok to this, 20 and 25 cents per picul. Java to this, 20 cents per picul last (dry sugar). Newchwang to Canton, several steamers have been fixed at 26½ 28 cents. Coal freights are weak. Moji to this, $2.15; to Singapore, $2.70 per ton. Sailing vessels:—The British barque *Osberga* has been chartered to load here for New York, rate private.

The following are the settlements:—

Osberga—British barque, 146 tons, Hongkong to New York, private terms.

Contest—British barque, 486 tons, two trips, Rajang to Hongkong, $6,500 in full.

An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 28 cents per picul.

Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 27 cents per picul.

Tsintau—German steamer, 1,000 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 27 cents per picul.

Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 26½ cents per picul.

Thea—German steamer, 1,052 tons, hence to Newchwang and back to Canton via Chefoo, $8,250 in full.

Taurus—Norwegian steamer, 1,367 tons, Moji to Hongkong, $2.25 per ton.

Benlomond—British steamer, 1,752 tons, Moji to Singapore, $2.75 per ton.

Guea—Norwegian steamer, 624 tons, Moji to Swatow, $2.50 per ton.

Prima—Norwegian steamer, 761 tons, Moji to Amoy, $3 per ton.

Mary Park—British steamer, 2,230 tons, Nagasaki to Singapore, $2.65 per ton.

A.-B. & S. steamer, Hongay to Nagasaki, $4 per ton.

Sishan—British steamer, 845 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Telemachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Benlurig—British steamer, 1,453 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Emma Luyken—German steamer, 1,109 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 27 cents per picul.

Picciola—German steamer, 875 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 30 cents per picul.

Wanda—Russian steamer, 2,352 tons, three ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.

Emma—German steamer, 1,681 tons, three ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul

Guea—Norwegian steamer, 624 tons, monthly 6 5 months, at $6,500 per month (re-charter).

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Awa Maru* (str.).

FOR LONDON.—*Bengal* (str.), *Ceylon* (str.), *Calchas* (str.), *Awa Maru* (str.), *Nestor* (str.), *Machaon* (str.), *Achilles* (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Dardanus* (str.), *Ixion* (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Laos* (str.), *Salazie* (str.), *Awa Maru* (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—*Sachsen* (str.), *Segovia* (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Segovia* (str.), *Suevia* (str.), *Serbia* (str.), *Bumbery* (str.), *Marbury* (str.), *Nuernburg* (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Glenogle* (str.), *Oopack* (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Nippon Maru* (str.), *Doric* (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—*Satsuma* (str.), *Claverdale* (str.), *Manuel Llaguno, Adana* (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Strathgyle* (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Changsha* (str.), *Yawata Maru* (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Kagoshima Maru* (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—*Suisang* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

October—

20, Ailsa Craig, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
20, China, German str., from Manila.
20, Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.
20, Sumatra, British transport, from Calcutta.
21, Annam, French str., from Marseilles.
21, Guthrie, British str., from Australia.
21. Ness, British str., from Moji.
21. Shakano Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
21, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
21, Tacoma, British str., from Tacoma.
21, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.
21, Thea, Norwegian str., from Chefoo.
21, Trym, Norwegian str., from Amoy.
21, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
22, Australian, British str., from Kobe.
22, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
22, Decima, German str., from Saigon.
22, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
22, Hanoi, French str., from Hoihow.
22, Hinsang, British str., from Hongay.
22, Humber, British storeship, from W'haiwei.
22, Laertes, British str., from Liverpool.
22, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
22, Penarth, German str., from Weihaiwei.
22, Perla, British str., from Manila.
22, Phœnix, British sloop, from Canton.
22, Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
22, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
22, Wineland, Danish str., from Singapore.
22, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
22, Hongmoh, British str., from Straits.
23, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
23, Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., from London.
23, Iltis, German gunboat, from Canton.
23, Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.
23, Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
23, Pax, Belgian str., from Saigon.
23, Progress, German str., from Chefoo.
23, Umta, British transport, from Calcutta.
23, Amigo, German str., from Saigon.
23, Flandria, German str., from Shanghai.
24, Bengal, British str., from Shanghai.
24, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
24, Fausang, British str., from Java.
24, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.
24, Kurdistan, British str., from Manila.
24, Mazagon, British str., from London.
24, Shantung, German str., from Manila.
24, Taksang, British str., from Bangkok.
24, Wongkoi, German str., from Hoihow.
24, Highlander, British str., from Samarang.
25, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Amoy.
25, Dido, British cruiser, from Yokohama.
25, Elsa, German str., from Hongay.
25, Feiching, British str., from Canton.
25, Machaon, British str., from Liverpool.
25, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
25, Strathgyle, British str., from Manila.
25, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., from Samarang.
25, Taishan, British str., from Bangkok.
25, Thea, German str., from Canton.
25, Wuhu, British str., from Canton.

October— DEPARTURES.

20, Pelayo, British str., for Penang.
20, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
20, Hyson, British str., for Manila.
20, Marburg, German str., for Shanghai.
20, Canton, British str., for London.
20, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
21, Annam, French str., for Shanghai.
21, Dordogne, French trspt., for Tonkin.
21, Feiching, British str., for Canton.
21, Friant, French cruiser, for Yokohama.
21, Hino Maru, Japanese str., for Chefoo.
21, Japan, British str., for Shanghai.
21, Laos, French str., for Europe.
21, Uganda, British transport, for Taku.
21, Baker Standard, British str., for Swatow.
22, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
22, Cassius, German str., for Foochow.
22, Guthrie, British str., for Shanghai.
22, Gloucester City, British str., for Saigon.
22, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
22, Pakhoi, British str., for Tientsin.
22, Rajaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
22, Rajah, British transport, for Taku.
22, Sandakan, German str., for Sandakan.
22, Sumatra, British transport, for Taku.
22, Thea, German str., for Canton.
22, Trym, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
23, Devonshire, British str., for Samarang.
23, Empress of China, Brit. str., for V'couver.
23, Else, German str., for Chefoo.
23, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
23, Kentmere, British ship, for Yokohama.
23, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
23, Lucia, British barque, for Rajang.
23, M. Bacquehem, Aust. str., for Yokohama.
23, Onsang, British str., for Singapore.
23, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
23, Wineland, Danish str., for Amoy.
23, Woosung, British str., for Canton.
24, Amigo, German str., for Chemulpo.
24, Australian, British str., for Australia.
24, Benmohr, British str., for Kohsichang.
24, Devawongse, German str., for Bangkok.
24, Flandria, German str., for Canton.
24, Fooksang, British str., for Ningpo.
24, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
24, Independent, German str., for Chefoo.
24, Laertes, British str., for Shanghai.
24, Loyal, German str., for Tjilatjap.
24, Radnorshire, British str., for Hongay.
24, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
24, Styx, French cruiser, for Canton.
25, Ailsa Craig, British str., for Moji.
25, Anping Maru Jap. str., for Swatow.
25, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
25, China, German str., for Saigon.
25, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
25, Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
25, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
25, Kalgan, British str., for Shanghai.
25, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Bombay.
25, Ness, British str., for Moji.
25, Pembrokeshire, British str., for Shanghai.
25, Perla, British str., for Manila.
25, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
25, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Australia.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Suisang*, from Singapore, Lieut. Bickford, K.O.S.B.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Davis and child, Miss Gorham, Messrs. Maze and Tyler.

Per *Lyeemoon*, from Shanghai, Capt. Drewer and Mr. A. Witt.

Per *Japan*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. Lowe and child, Mrs. Baker Brown and two children, Major and Mrs. R. Beresford-Ash, Comdr. and Mrs. G. Dawes, Sub-Lieut. Hamond, Lieuts. A. W. Craig, H. C. Grant, A. C. Cole, W. Fry, L. Jones, Comdr. D. Colombe and Messrs. J. Lowe, H. Burt, F. Thompson and H. Hoggett; from Malta, Mr. A. Bakewell; from London, for Shanghai, Messrs. K. O. Mackenzie and J. A. Brand.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Mrs. and Miss Bouition and five children, Mrs. Flores and two children, Mrs. Padilla, Mr. and Mrs. Manuet, Mr. and Mrs. Castillan, Misses Avilino, Allen, Weathers and McLeod, Messrs. Moor and Allison.

Per *Laos*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. Gabriel; from Kobe, Mr. R. Ohly; from Nagasaki, Col. Conte, Lieut.-Col. Simonneau, Mrs. Tsime Kawai, Mrs. Farrado, Mr and Mrs. Majeda; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. Dupuy, Revs. Bourgain and Dayolle, Messrs. A. W. Bain, O. Pollak, Devilbiss, D. Minola, S. Antonis, L. Wertmann and J. E. G. Margry.

Per *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, Mrs. Ross and child, Dr. and Mrs. Langheim, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Operchill and Mr. Batt.

Per *Guthrie*, from Australia, Mrs. Ireson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Messrs. A. B. Findlay, Heaps, Hoskings, Hibbard, J. M. Phipps, E. D. Herne, C. H. Ames, A. R. Thistlethwaite, H. Gibbons.

Per *Tosa Maru*, from Seattle, Messrs. Chas. K. Zaru, Connel, Ogart, Ed. Home, Thomas Thomson, Peter Tarusenvick. E. A. Mellinger, J. Hensen, Landau, Alexis Sablin, Jas. Pislak A. Herzag and J. McCarthy.

Per *Woosung*, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. Glass.

Per *Perla*, from Manila, Misses Hopun and Gucheco, Messrs. Grier and Radigan.

Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, &c., Captain Martin, Messrs. Tweedy and Butler.

Per *Yawata Maru*, from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Mrs. W. H. Greene, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Playfair, Capt. Gordon Casserly, Messrs. J. Peart, H. Neuhans, H. Usigmer, Rich Ottor, Mark Kerr, J. Filshie, Zarza and S. Hayashi; for Manila, Mrs. Peter E. Traub and child, Capt. and Mrs. Moses, Messrs. G. C. M. Swindle, F. P. Riedencener, H. Masuyama and M. Tagawa. Mr. and Mrs. Kuwata; for Townsville, Mr. K. Yamamoto; for Melbourne, Mr. M. Sakikawa; for Sydney, Messrs. S. Krichauf and E. Krichauf.

Per *Umta*, from Calcutta, Lieut. Maniprise, R.E.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, from London, for Hongkong, Mrs. E. M. Simpson, Mrs. T. W. Forteath and child, Mrs. H. Wintour, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead and three children, Misses Armstrong, Hooper, M. Dumpney, Messrs. A. G. Sappier, John Harlley, G. Zeqq and T. R. Borrour; for Kobe, Miss G. Pauncefort, Messrs. Schabe, Y. Hideshima and K. Nitsutani; for Yokohama, Messrs. A. W. Cloxson, R. Spooner, Y. Ibara and M. Tanaka.

Per *Flandria*, from Shanghai, Mr. Buhl.

Per *Jacob Diederichsen*, from Pakhoi, &c., Mr. Thompson and family.

Per *Bengal*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. Henry R. Kinnear, Sims, A. F. Fosbery and Bastieu; for Marseilles, Rev. Ed. Pearse; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Emslie and two children and Mr. H. C. Vachell.

DEPARTED.

Per *Loongsang*, for Manila, Mrs. Josefa Postrana, Mr., Mrs. and Miss A. M. Essabhoy, Misses Ida D. Lippitt, L. L. Linley, L. Hogg, Pelagia Arego and Cutler, Messrs I.B.Thomas, Macario Penalosa, D. I. Wallace, Jose Robles, G. G. Hubbard and T. C. Whimerah.

Per *China*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. W. V. Robinson, Bonnefin and Guays; for Nagasaki, Mr. R. Riddoch; for Yokohama, Mr. A. P. Nobbs; for Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs; for San Francisco, Mrs. J. N. Nason, Mrs. N. J. Foot, Mrs. N. Barker, Messrs. C. H. King, J. H. King, A. J. Field and Wesley Halls; for London, Mr. L. Gonckheere Fils.

Per *Canton*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Captain Loring, R.G.A., Lieuts. Campbell, R.G.A., and Wall, R.G.A.: from Foochow, for London, Mrs. Ellert: from Shanghai, for Colombo, Mr. J. Dawson; for London, Mrs. A. R. Donelly and family.

Per *Japan*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Sub-Lieut. R. G. Hammond, Lieuts. H. C. Grant, A. C. Cole, L. T. L. Jones, Comdr. P. H. Colomb and Mr. H. Hoggett; from London, Messrs. K. O. Mackenzie and Brand.

Per *Laos*, for Saigon, Right Rev. Camelbeke, Revs. Blois and Asseray, Dr. Dupuy, Messrs. Da Luz, M. J. d'Oliveira, J. A. Rodrigues, J. O'Connell, E. Sollenz and J. Labriere; for Singapore, Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown; for Marseilles, Miss C. Jacque, Rev. Murcier, Messrs. A. L. Bindloss, O. M. Carion, F. Rolland, Poubair and J. Lesur.

Per *Annam*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Hill, Messrs. E. Gumbert, Provaznik, Nagy, Pasterny, Triess, Nemrava and Steby; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Haas and five children; for Yokohama, Mr. Jeannerot.

Per *Empress of China*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. S. F. Mackie, Mrs. Grant and two children, Miss L. Henderson, Messrs. P. V. Davis, A. Marsh, T. de Krzywoszewski, Y. P. Gerloffs and W. Koch; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fullerton and Mr. E. Gruneberg; for Kobe, Misses Allan, Weathers and McCloud, Messrs. Willard Church, D. S. Hibbard and B. J. Radigan; for Yokohama, Comdr. A. Marix, U.S.N., Lieut.-Comdr. F. H. Sherman, U.S.N., Messrs. H. G. Stewart, U.S.N., A. R. Thistlethwaite and Francisco Quintos; for San Francisco, Messrs. F. P. Allison, U.S.N., B. C. Gleason, E. W. Hearne and J.U. Phipps; for New York, Mrs. Jas. A. Avery; for St. John, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Trefry and two children; for London, Hon. Justice and Mrs. C. A. Sherring and infant, Comdrs. J. C. Ley, R.A., and L. Blackburn, Dr. H. W. Bayly, Misses Southam and Rixon and Mr. E. G. Harvey: from Yokohama, for London, Major S. C. U. Smith and Mr. C T. R. Scovel.

Printed and published by ALFRED CUNNINGHAM for the Concerned, at 14, Des Vœux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.